2006 LEGISLATIVE REPORT LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

- Standards
- Training
- Inspections
- Programs
- Regulations

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

Corrections Standards Authority 600 Bercut Drive, Suite A Sacramento, California 95811 www.csa.ca.gov



LOCAL CORRECTIONS

IN CALIFORNIA

RESPONDING TO CRITICAL CHALLENGES AND COMPLEX ISSUES

Biennial Report to the Legislature

2004/05 - 2005/06

Corrections Standards Authority

600 Bercut Drive ◆ Sacramento, CA ◆ 95814

www.csa.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Corrections Planning & Programs Division

Marlon Yarber, Deputy Director

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Standards & Training for Corrections Division **Debbie Rives,** *Deputy Director*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

very two years the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) is required by law (Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code) to submit a report to the Legislature that provides an overview of the state of California's local detention system, which is currently comprised of 484 jail facilities and 136 juvenile halls, camps, and ranches. The information presented in this 2006 biennial report, which covers the 2003/04 and 2005/06 fiscal years, should heighten awareness and understanding of the critical challenges facing county sheriffs/directors of corrections, chief probation officers, and other local corrections professionals as they endeavor to improve public safety in their communities.

Chapter 1 - The Corrections Standards Authority: The CSA and its staff work closely with county sheriffs, directors of corrections, chief probation officers, and other local officials to: achieve continued improvement in the conditions of local detention facilities; administer grant funds for programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in California; and provide a process for the selection and training of staff and delivery of effective local corrections programs. In addition to providing a brief overview of the purpose and composition of the CSA, this chapter summarizes the major responsibilities of the Facilities Standards and Operations Division, Corrections Planning and Programs Division, Standards and Training for Corrections Division and the Regulation and Policy Management Branch.

Chapter 2 - The State of Local Corrections: During the past 20+ years, State and federal construction grant funds along with local funds have been used to increase the capacity of California's jail system; however, a shortage of beds continues to impact the system. Twenty counties that represent 65 percent of the jail system's Average Daily Population (ADP) of 79,615 inmates were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates. Additionally, over 233,400 inmates were released early during 2005 due to population caps and the lack of bed space. Although construction continues to infuse beds into the local juvenile detention system, a few jurisdictions continue to face a lack of beds. In addition to providing details about these capacity issues, Chapter 2 addresses the fiscal constraints confronting local detention facilities.

Chapter 3 - Standards and Inspections: With assistance from juvenile facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject matter experts, the CSA initiated the biennial review of the minimum standards for local juvenile detention facilities. The CSA anticipates that revised Title 15 and 24 regulations will take effect in 2007. In spring 2007, and following an alternating cycle, it is anticipated that the biennial review of the minimum standards for adult facilities will begin. Results from the 2004/06 inspection cycle indicate that local adult and juvenile detention facilities have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical plant

designs. The majority of facilities are in compliance with minimum construction and programmatic standards, and in cases of noncompliance, the facilities are typically deficient with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Chapter 4 - Detention Facility Construction: Since 1997, the CSA has administered 106 State and federally funded construction projects in 48 counties. All projects are scheduled for completion no later than 2007. As of September 30, 2006, a total of 1,579 adult jail beds had been completed. However, even with these beds, the CSA estimates that an additional 4,709 local adult jail beds are needed immediately to alleviate crowding, and that more beds are needed to limit early releases and decrease the number of outstanding warrants. As September 30, 2006, a total of 4,079 juvenile facility beds had been completed. At the conclusion of the program in 2007, the CSA expects that the statewide local juvenile facility bed need will be largely met with the exception of replacing dilapidated beds. For both the local adult and juvenile detention systems, there is also a growing need for specialized beds to house individuals requiring mental health services.

Chapter 5 – Juvenile and Adult Grant Programs: In recent years, the Legislature has established, funded, and expanded a number of innovative grant programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in communities throughout California. During this reporting cycle, the CSA administered five State funded programs (the State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, Proud Parenting Program, Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program, Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Program, and the Mentally III Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program) and four federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs aimed at reducing juvenile crime and delinquency (Title II B. Delinguency Prevention and Intervention; Juvenile Accountability Block Grants; Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities; and Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention). In addition, the CSA has enhanced its efforts in the area of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) by providing technical assistance to local probation departments, providing funding opportunities to explore DMC issues, and delivering DMC specific training for local probation administrators and their staff.

Chapter 6 – Standards and Training for Corrections (STC): As part of its efforts to continuously improve the quality of corrections personnel working in jails, probation departments and juvenile facilities, the STC program provided nearly 1.1 million hours of training to 29,775 local corrections personnel during fiscal year (FY) 2004/05. Over 1.2 million hours were provided to 31,175 staff in FY 2005/06 during this reporting cycle.

The challenges facing local corrections are many and varied. Beginning in FY 2002/03 and continuing through this reporting cycle, State local assistance funding remained discontinued. For the previous 23 years local corrections agencies used this funding (approximately \$17 million per year) to help pay for the costs of staff training. The loss of the funding constituted a substantial challenge to local

corrections agencies in meeting CSA training standards. However, CSA continued to maintain a foundation of successful State and local collaboration in order to assist local agencies in meeting this challenge as well as other challenges that will surely arise in the future. State subvention funding for local corrections was returned in the State budget for FY 2006/07 and CSA is looking forward to reimplementing the funding program.

Another challenge facing the STC program is the expansion of its mission to include developing a comprehensive selection and training standards program for State correctional peace officer personnel, as part of the 2005 reorganization of California's corrections agency. This program encompasses 47 correctional peace officer classifications employed at numerous adult prisons, youth facilities, parole offices, community correctional facilities, and correctional camps throughout California. With adequate funding, STC looks forward to guiding selection and training practices and improving the quality of California's correctional peace officer workforce.

CHAPTER 1

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

he CSA¹ works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities and for the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel. The CSA also inspects local adult and juvenile detention facilities; administers grant programs that respond to facility construction needs, crime and delinquency; and conducts special studies relative to the public safety of California's communities.

Originally, the Board of Corrections (BOC) was established in 1944 as part of the State prison system. Effective July 1, 2005, the CSA was created by bringing together the Board of Corrections and the Correctional Peace Officers Standards and Training (CPOST). The reorganization consolidated the duties and functions of the BOC and CPOST and entrusted the CSA with new responsibilities. responsibilities include the development of statewide standards for the operation of adult and juvenile local detention facilities and the administration of the Proud Parenting and Youth Center/Youth Shelter Programs. The CSA reports directly to the Secretary of the California Department of Corrections Rehabilitation (CDCR).²

The reorganization of the CSA expanded the membership of the CSA board from 15 members to 19 members. Fourteen of these members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; five are designated in statute. The appointed members represent specific elements of local juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and the general public. The statutory members are the Secretary of CDCR, who serves as Chair of the CSA, and four subordinate officers of the Secretary. All CSA meetings are open to the public. The meeting schedule is posted on the CSA's web site at www.csa.ca.gov.

The Regulation and Policy Management Branch (RPMB) joined the CSA on June 12, 2006, as part of the reorganization. Prior to merging with CSA, the RPMB resided in the Risk Management Division of the former California Department of Corrections.

The purpose of the RPMB is to coordinate and manage the development, executive approval, formal adoption, notification, and archival records of all rulemaking (regulations), statewide policies, procedures, and forms for the Adult Operations,

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¹ Formerly the Board of Corrections.

² In 2005 the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency was reorganized to form the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Adult Programs (formerly the Department of Corrections), and administrative support functions of the CDCR.

Statutes relating to the authority, programs, and mandates of the CSA are contained in the California Penal and Welfare and Institutions Codes. Operating regulations are found in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and physical plant regulations are contained in Title 24.

The CSA currently operates using a three divisional structure, as discussed below.

Facilities Standards and Operations Division

he Facilities Standards and Operations (FSO) Division works in collaboration with local corrections agencies to maintain and enhance the safety, security, and efficiency of local jails and juvenile detention facilities. The RPMB is included in this division. Specific activities include:

- Establishing and updating minimum standards regarding the design and operation of local adult and juvenile detention facilities (Title 15 CCR and Title 24).
- Inspecting local detention facilities every two years and assisting agencies in their efforts to remain in compliance with minimum standards.
- Reviewing and analyzing all architectural plans for new facility construction and remodeling to determine cost-effectiveness and standards compliance.
- Administering the Jail Profile and Juvenile Detention Profile Surveys, which
 involve collecting and reporting data providing a statewide profile of local jails and
 juvenile detention facilities.
- Conducting compliance monitoring relative to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. This involves monitoring, training, and technical assistance activities related to federal compliance issues on the secure detention of status offenders and the separation of minors from adult prisoners and the removal of minors from jail.
- Providing technical assistance and training to cities and counties regarding standards compliance and various outsourcing opportunities.
- RPMBs responsibility to coordinate and manage the development, executive approval, formal adoption, notification, and archival records of all rulemaking (regulations), statewide policies, procedures, and forms for the State Adult Operations, Adult Programs, and administrative support functions of the CDCR.

Corrections Planning and Programs Division

he Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) Division plans, develops, and administers programs in collaboration with local and State corrections agencies to enhance the effectiveness of correctional systems and improve public safety.

Specific activities include:

- Administering the following State grants: the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, which funds programs that have proved effective in cutting juvenile crime and delinquency; the Proud Parenting Program, which supports projects implemented by community-based organizations and other local agencies willing to serve atrisk youth, including teen parents and youthful offenders on parole from State juvenile corrections facilities; Youth Center Program, which offers activities and services during nonschool hours to children and teens; Youth Shelter Program, which provides services to assist runaway, homeless, abused and neglected youth; the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Program, which supports a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and the families of those youth; and the Mentally III Offender Crime Reduction Program, which provides grant funds supporting the implementation and evaluation of locally developed projects designed to help offenders with mental illness avoid further involvement in the criminal justice system.
- Administering the following federal programs under the 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act which includes: Title II, Part B, which funds delinquency prevention and intervention programs; Title II, Part E, Challenge Program, which provides prevention and intervention services to at-risk youth; Title V the Community Prevention Program, which focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system; and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, which supports local efforts to combat serious and violent juvenile crime.
- Engaging local stakeholders in the development of collaborative and innovative approaches for preventing, reducing and responding to juvenile crime.
- Providing technical assistance, information-sharing opportunities and educational resources to local facility administrators, program managers, and project staff.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of locally developed programs in achieving desired outcomes.

Standards and Training for Corrections Division

he Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Division works with local corrections agencies and public/private training providers in developing and administering programs designed to ensure the competence of local corrections professionals. Specific activities include:

- Developing and updating standards that lead to the selection of qualified people for employment and the maintenance of staff proficiency.
- Administering a selection criteria system that complies with federal and State guidelines, and a statewide training course certification process.
- Developing and updating standards that establish defensible training standards for both entry-level and journey staff.
- Operating a course certification system that provides a valuable "third party" review of proposed training courses, in terms of job relevancy, presentation methods and instructor expertise.
- Monitoring and evaluating certified courses for quality and effectiveness.
- Monitoring participating departments annually to assess their progress in meeting selection and training standards and assisting agencies in their efforts to do so.
- Providing technical assistance and support to local corrections departments and training providers.

CHAPTER 2

THE STATE OF LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Local Detention System Profile

alifornia's 484 adult jails and 136 juvenile halls and camps were responsible for maintaining an incarcerated average daily population (ADP) of 90,515 during 2005--greater than the general population of 21 counties in California. The ADP represents the most serious adult and juvenile offenders. Local adult detention facilities incarcerate persons who have been sentenced by the court or remanded to the custody of the sheriff pending trial. Convicted adults may be sentenced up to 12 months in a county jail as a condition of a felony probation sentence or as part of a court ordered sentence. Similar to county jail, juvenile delinquents may be detained in a local juvenile detention facility pending disposition or upon a commitment of up to 12 months. Juvenile courts will often sentence juvenile offenders to a local juvenile detention facility to keep them close to home while providing them with necessary education and treatment programs that involve both the ward and family.

To ensure that State and local policymakers have access to critical information relative to California's jail and juvenile detention populations, the CSA conducts monthly and quarterly surveys that provide a comprehensive picture of the number of inmates and wards in local detention, their status, and related issues. In collaboration with local agencies, the CSA collects pertinent data from all 58 counties (and one city) that operate a Type II or Type III jail³ and all counties that operate a juvenile hall or camp. This data is reported both quarterly and annually. All of the Jail Profile Survey and Juvenile Detention Profile Survey data is available for query on the CSA's website.

Appendix A provides a summary of results of the 2005 Jail Profile Survey, which included the following county jail findings:

- 1.28 million people were booked into California's county jails.
- 79,615 inmates were in custody per day (ADP) and the system had a single day population high of 86,091, exceeding the number of board rated beds (74,906) by 14.9 percent.
- 78 percent of the jail population were either charged with or convicted of a felony (compared to 77 percent in 2003).
- 30 percent of inmates were classified as requiring maximum security confinement.
- 67 percent of inmates were awaiting trial or disposition, and 33 percent were serving a jail sentence imposed by a court. The number of nonsentenced inmates in jails has risen consistently since 1998.

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³ Jails in which detention may be for 96 hours or more.

- 87 percent of the jail population during 2005 were male and 13 percent were female.
- 20 counties representing 65 percent of the jail system's ADP were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates.
- An average of 19,450 inmates were released early each month due to population caps and lack of bed space.
- An estimated 10.6 percent of all inmates were criminal illegal aliens.
- More than 2.6 million arrest warrants (including 285,216 felony warrants) remained unserved in 2005.

The CSA collects and reports data separately from city jails and sheriffs' substations that operate a Type I facility (jails which may only detain for less than 96 hours) on an annual basis. For FY 2004/05, this process resulted in the following profile:⁴

- 424,772 people were booked into California's city jails and sheriffs' substations, up from 327,695 in 2003.
- 2,030 prisoners were in custody per day (ADP) up from 1,167 in 2003, with a single day population high of 3,359, up from 2,691 in 2003.
- 49 percent were booked on felony charges and 51 percent on misdemeanor charges.

In FY 1995/96, the Legislature transferred the minimum standards and inspection responsibility for local juvenile detention facilities from the California Youth Authority (CYA) to the CSA. Beginning in 1999, the CSA assumed responsibility for data collection on juveniles in detention. Working in partnership with local agencies, the CSA developed a survey in 1997 for collecting data on county juvenile facilities. The Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS), which has been fully operational for seven calendar years, collects information on minors in the custody of probation departments. Appendix B provides a summary of results of the 2005 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, which includes the following findings:

- The ADP for both juvenile halls and camps was 10,900.
- During 2005, the ADP for juvenile halls was 6,825. The highest one-day population was 7,588, about 11 percent higher than the annual ADP and 4 percent less than the rated capacity (RC) for juvenile halls (7,904).
- During 2005, the ADP for camps was 4,075.
- On average, an additional 2,624 juveniles were detained in "other detention settings" each month.
- An average of 305 juveniles were booked into juvenile halls each day.
- On average, 11 jurisdictions experienced crowding in at least one facility for 15 days or more for one or more months of 2005.
- Approximately 64 percent of the juvenile hall population and 68.5 percent of the camp population was detained for a felony offense.

⁴ In FY 2004/05, Type I Jail Profile Survey Data represented 92 percent of the Type I jails in California.

- 58 percent of the juveniles in juvenile hall were predisposition.
- Males made up 84 percent of the juvenile detention population.

Impact of Capacity Constraints

he State's adult jail system continues to confront a shortage of beds. Despite a successful construction effort that has more than doubled jail space in the past 20+ years (Chapter 4), crowding has resulted in court intervention in 20 jail systems. Figure One lists the counties that remain under court-imposed population caps that compel the early release of over 19,000 inmates per month due to lack of space. The fact that the facilities in these 20 counties account for 65 percent of the 2005 ADP points to a critical need for additional jail beds. Over 2.6 million outstanding arrest warrants, including 285,216 outstanding felony warrants in 2005, further underscores this need.

Appendix C shows county-specific jail ADP and incarceration rates for 2005, arrayed from the highest to the lowest rate. Counties that contract to hold inmates from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates, while early releases may lead to lower rates in other counties. The statewide average incarceration rate is 21.5 persons per 10,000 of the general population.

Appendix D shows ADP and incarceration rates (arrayed from highest to lowest) for county juvenile halls and camps in 2005. Counties that detain minors from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates. The statewide average incarceration rate for juveniles is 3.0 persons per 10,000 of the general population.

Figure One

20 COUNTIES UNDER COURT- IMPOSED POPULATION CAPS Adult Local Detention Facilities		
COUNTIES	ADP	
Los Angeles	17,927	
Orange	6,164	
San Bernardino	5,468	
San Diego	5,119	
Riverside	3,247	
Fresno	3,029	
Kern	2,239	
Tulare	1,363	
San Joaquin	1,347	
Stanislaus	1,284	
Santa Barbara	981	
Merced	720	
Placer	531	
Butte	513	
Yolo	426	
Shasta	382	
El Dorado	338	
Sutter	280	
Calaveras	76	
Plumas	53	
Total	51,484	
65% of the 2005 ADP		

Impact of Fiscal Constraints

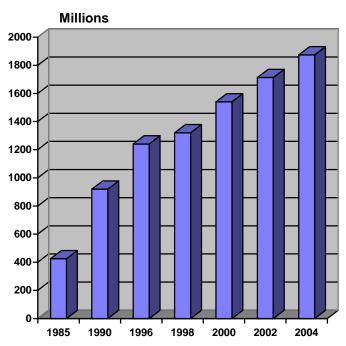
n an environment of fiscal limitations, counties have found it increasingly difficult to fund the ongoing staffing and operating costs of detention facilities. Construction represents less than 10 percent of the cost of a detention facility over an average 30-year life span, while staffing and operating costs account for 90 percent or more of the total cost. Staffing deficiencies due to fiscal pressures affect detention facility operations in some jurisdictions as evidenced by inspection findings (Chapter 3).

Adult Detention: Figure Two shows that county jail operational costs (excluding debt service) more than tripled between 1984/85 and 2003/04, increasing from \$446 million in 1984/85 (about 40,000 beds on-line) to \$1.24 billion in 1995/1996 (about 68,000 beds on line) to \$1.87 billion in 2003/2004 (approximately 75,000 beds on line). Per capita operational bed costs increased from \$11,000 to over \$25,000 from 1984/85 to 2003/04, or a 125 percent increase over 19 years.

Figure Two

Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office

LOCAL JAIL COSTS OF DETENTION



Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2004

In response to inquiries from State legislators and local policy makers, the CSA conducts periodic surveys of adult detention facilities to determine the current statewide average daily cost (ADC) to house an inmate. In 2003, the CSA surveyed Type II and III facilities to determine the current ADC during calendar year 2002.

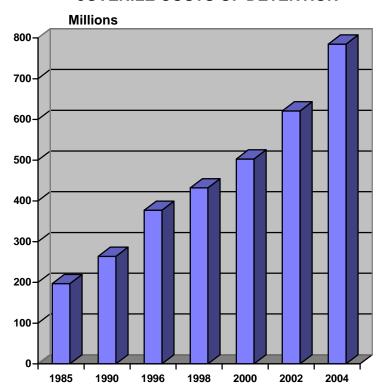
Fifty-five of 58 counties responded to the survey, and most jails surveyed provided their ADC. The data were analyzed to arrive at a statewide ADC. The highest reported ADC per inmate per day was \$138.33 from Nevada County Jail, which reported an ADP of 140 for 2002. The lowest was \$26.69 from Del Norte County Jail, which reported an ADP of 113 for 2002. The statewide weighted ADC to house inmates, based upon data provided to the CSA, is \$62.60 per inmate per day for Type II and III facilities.

Juvenile Detention: Due to significantly higher staffing costs, the operational costs for county juvenile facilities are almost twice that of county jails. Staffing costs are tied to juvenile facility minimum standards that require more staff (minimum staff to juvenile ratios) and intensive programming, such as rehabilitative programs and State-mandated education.

Figure Three shows that operational costs (excluding debt service) for local juvenile facilities increased from \$196 million in 1984/85 (about 9,000 beds on line) to \$376 million in 1995/96 (about 10,000 beds on line) to over \$785 million in 2003/04 (about 13,350 beds on-line). The per capita operational bed costs rose from \$21,000 to \$58,828 from 1984/85 to 2003/04, an increase of over 180 percent over 19 years (not adjusted for inflation).

Figure Three

JUVENILE COSTS OF DETENTION



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office

Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units for Fiscal Year ended June 30,

2004

Detention facilities are particularly vulnerable to fiscal constraints because proportionately high fixed operational costs (e.g., food, clothing, medical care, court transportation, and minimum staffing for safety and security) limit the ability to make discretionary cutbacks and still operate the facility. There simply are not many ways to cut detention costs without reducing local capacity by closing housing units or entire facilities. One area where detention facilities have found some flexibility is facility maintenance. By deferring needed repairs and foregoing preventative maintenance activities, many adult and juvenile detention systems have been able to defer costs and redirect funds. This temporary solution, however, is leading to

premature deterioration of facilities and escalating deferred repair and maintenance costs.

Health Issues

ounties and cities continue to grapple with critical health care issues in jails and juvenile facilities. The closure or scaling back of community mental health facilities and treatment services continues to reduce resources for the growing number of offenders with significant mental health disorders.

In addition, lifestyles that include alcohol/drug abuse, homelessness, and poor health care in general contribute to populations that are at high risk for communicable diseases. Working closely with local health departments is critical to managing communicable diseases in detention facilities. Regulations for adult and juvenile detention facilities require collaboration on communicable disease management plans; statutes require treatment planning and advance notification when adult inmates with known or suspected active tuberculosis are transferred among jurisdictions.

CHAPTER 3

STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

alifornia jail standards originated in 1945, at the request of the California State Sheriffs' Association, to help ensure safe and effective operations and protect State, county, city and public interests. That same year, in response to the growing number of delinquent youth placed in local camps, the Legislature made the CYA responsible for prescribing minimum camp standards. In 1955, the Legislature authorized the CYA to establish standards for the operation and maintenance of juvenile halls. The 1995/96 Budget Act transferred responsibility for the minimum standards and inspections of all local juvenile facilities from the CYA to the CSA.

California's minimum jail and juvenile facility regulations cover a broad range of operational, management, and administrative standards associated with confining inmates and minors. As required by law, the CSA biennially inspects local adult and juvenile facilities to assess compliance with these regulations. Inspection results carry substantial independent credibility and have been used by courts, and all parties to litigation, to illustrate the management and operation of facilities in accordance with professional standards.

Regulation Revisions

he law requires the CSA to review—and, if necessary, revise—minimum standards for jail design and operations every two years. To maintain consistency in approaches for the two systems, the CSA also conducts a biennial review of minimum standards for juvenile facilities.

The CSA's standards revision process involves extensive collaboration with facility managers and administrators to make recommendations for needed changes to the regulations. These recommendations reflect the best professional practices and incorporate both statutory requirements and established case law. The recommendations also consider the fiscal impact and revise or eliminate outdated standards.

The review process utilizes an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of State and local administrators to provide direction and oversight. Multiple workgroups evaluate regulations that address areas including: intake; management; classification; discipline; education and other programs; health services; food service; environmental health; and physical plant. Depending on the scope of the review process, more than 100 facility administrators, managers, practitioners, and subject matter experts could be involved in work groups or the ESC.

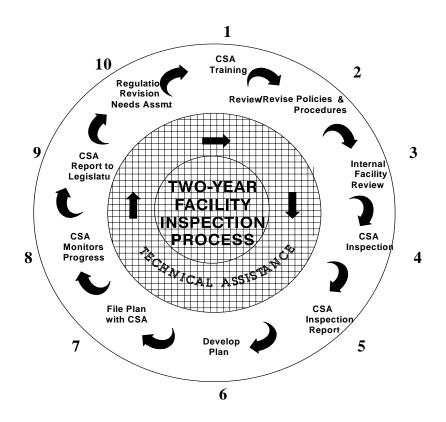
The CSA completed its review of the minimum standards for adult facilities in April 2005 with Title 15 revisions taking effect in August 2005 and Title 24 revisions

taking effect in May 2006. The CSA initiated the biennial review of the juvenile facility standards in January 2005. Recommendations were made in March 2005; the proposed revisions were distributed for public comment during the third quarter of this year. Allowing time to consider feedback from the comments and to be compliant with the Administrative Procedures Act requirements, the revisions to the juvenile regulations are expected to take effect in mid-2007.

Inspection Process

he CSA's biennial inspection process for California's adult and juvenile detention facilities provides critical information to State and local policymakers and corrections administrators on the condition of local detention facilities. Developed in collaboration with local facility managers, this process is an ongoing "systems approach" that begins with preinspection training to agencies. The training, which precedes the on-site inspection by CSA staff, provides information necessary for departments to complete an internal facility evaluation and review of their operations for compliance with regulations. Following completion of the inspection report, staff works with the department to develop a plan of action for addressing any noncompliance issues and provides technical assistance to the agency in its efforts to meet State standards. One of the purposes of this report is to provide the results of this process to the Legislature. Figure Four illustrates this facility inspection process.

Figure Four
FACILITY INSPECTION PROCESS



Local Inspections

ocal annual inspections are an integral part of operating a local detention facility in a constitutional and safe manner. Health and Safety Code Section (HSC) 13146.1 requires the State Fire Marshal or an authorized representative to conduct biennial inspections of all places of detention.⁵ During this inspection cycle, 83 percent of all adult and juvenile detention facilities were inspected.

HSC Section 101045 requires local health officers to inspect all places of detention for compliance with CSA regulations related to health services, food services and nutrition, and environmental health. The majority of inspections were completed. For the 136 juvenile facilities, the environmental health section of the report was completed on 95 percent of the facilities. The nutritional health inspections were completed on 94 percent of the facilities and the medical/mental health inspections were completed on 93 percent of the facilities. For the 484 adult facilities, the environmental health section of the report was completed on 92 percent of the facilities. The nutritional health inspections were completed on 96 percent of the facilities and the medical/mental health inspections were completed on 83 percent of the facilities.

Results of Inspections - Adult Jails

he CSA is responsible for inspecting all adult jails (except court and temporary holding facilities built before 1978). At the close of this inspection cycle there were 484 adult facilities requiring inspection. In general, the inspections show that jail operations have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures, and improved physical designs. This contributes to improved compliance in critical areas and safer, more effective operations. The vast majority of local administrators continue to demonstrate their intention to operate professional, state-of-the-art jails, despite struggling with crowding and fiscal limitations.

The inspection process is dynamic, and the critical issues facing jail administrators change over time. As such, different aspects of jail standards require more focus during various inspection cycles. Results of the 2004/06 inspection cycle are found in Appendix E, which lists adult detention facilities found in full compliance with State standards. Appendix F identifies facilities that have one or more areas of noncompliance. In reviewing the list of standards most often found in noncompliance, it is important to note that facilities frequently are in noncompliance with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

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⁵ Previous to 1/1/05, this statute required annual inspections.

⁶ The noncompliance issues are noted in the column "Standard Section #." The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations, and Welfare & Institution Code citations.

Most Common Areas of Deficiency: The majority of local adult detention facilities operate in general compliance with minimum State standards. The most frequently noted deficiencies during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Number of personnel (inadequate staffing levels).
- Physical plant issues generally associated with crowded conditions (insufficient dormitory space, dayroom space and single occupancy cells used for double occupancy).
- Fire and life safety documentation.
- Policy and procedures manual (missing or inadequate sections or not updated annually).
- Court holding and temporary holding facility training (failure to meet training standards).
- Sobering cell use.

Type I, Temporary Holding and Court Holding Facilities: Type I (city jails and sheriffs' substations), temporary holding and court holding facilities generally confine inmates for brief periods of time (96 hours or less). High employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for all local detention facilities and contribute to their being out of compliance with standards related to staffing and visual supervision of inmates. More than 8 percent of temporary holding facilities were found out of compliance with training requirements. This is down from 27 percent during the previous inspection cycle (2002/04). Only 6 percent of temporary holding and court holding facilities had incomplete or outdated policies and procedures, down from 13 percent during the last inspection cycle. Current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize risk to liability. They are especially important in small facilities where officers may not be solely assigned to the jail and staff turnover is high.

Type II and Type III Facilities: Type II facilities are local adult detention facilities used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon a sentence of commitment. Type III facilities are used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced inmates. Type II and Type III facilities, which are almost exclusively operated by counties, tend to be larger than city facilities and house inmates for longer duration, often several months for sentenced inmates and second or third strike inmates awaiting disposition of their charges.

As indicated previously, high employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for these facilities. During the current cycle, 25 percent were out of compliance for inadequate staffing levels, down from 35 percent in the previous cycle.

Crowding in Type II and III facilities contributed to approximately 47 percent of these facilities being out of compliance with physical plant regulations including providing the required dayroom space per inmate (21 percent) and exceeding dormitory

capacities (29 percent). The average length of stay in jails during 2005 was 21.3 days, slightly lower than the 22.4 days in 2003.

Results of Inspections – Juvenile Halls and Camps

Prior to the CSA's assumption of the juvenile detention inspections, many of these facilities had not been inspected by a State agency since the CYA ceased inspections in the early 1990's. As is the case with adult facilities, the juvenile facilities are increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures, and improved physical plant designs. Specific results of the 2004/06 inspection cycle are found in Appendix G, which lists juvenile detention facilities found in full compliance with standards, and Appendix H, which shows noncompliance with specific regulations by juvenile facility. Like jails, juvenile facilities quite often are in noncompliance with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Most Common Areas of Deficiencies: The majority of local juvenile facilities operate in general compliance with minimum State standards. The most frequently noted deficiencies in juvenile facility operations during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Required local inspections (one or more not available).
- Policy and procedures manual (missing or inadequate sections or not updated annually).

Juvenile Halls: A juvenile hall is a county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of detained minors who may not have completed the judicial process (predisposition) or for juveniles serving a court ordered period of detention in the juvenile hall. In 2005, the average length of stay statewide for all minors in juvenile halls was 21.75 days, significantly lower than during 2005 (25.2 days).

Twelve percent of the juvenile halls did not meet space requirements (classrooms, dayrooms, etc.). The most frequent operational deficiency identified for juvenile halls was the lack of completed required local inspections. During this inspection cycle, 23 percent of juvenile halls and 7.5 percent of camps did not receive one or more of the required annual inspections. The second most frequent noncompliance issue was the lack of comprehensive, up-to-date policies and procedures (17 percent). As indicated above, current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize risk to liability.

Camps: A juvenile camp (or ranch, forestry camp or boot camp) is a county facility designed as a commitment program for post-disposition wards defined in Section 602

⁷ The noncompliance issues are noted in the column "Standard Section #." The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations, and Welfare & Institution Code citations.

of the Welfare and Institutions Code. All camps must be established in accordance with Section 881 of that same code. As with the juvenile halls in 2003, the average length of stay for minors committed to camps decreased from 116 days in 2003, to 110 during 2005.

Estimated Costs of Compliance for Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities

ounties and cities potentially incur three types of costs to fully comply with State standards and meet bed space demands: operational costs (staffing, supervision, services, programs, policies, routine maintenance, etc.); physical plant upgrade costs (meeting current space standards and construction codes, repairing and remedying dilapidation); and new or replacement construction costs (adding additional bed space to meet bed space demands or replacing current beds that are dilapidated beyond remedying by upgrading current structures).

- Operational Costs: The amount of local dollars necessary to remedy noncompliance with operational standards is unknown. The greatest single cost is for hiring, training and retaining additional personnel to remedy staffing deficiencies and meet population needs for health services. Counties and cities also incur expenses for ongoing facility maintenance, procedural upgrades and program operations.
- Physical Plant Upgrade Costs: Under the best circumstances, the life expectancy of a detention facility is approximately 30 years. These facilities deteriorate more rapidly under crowded conditions. Through excessive use, years of crowded conditions place severe stress and strain on facilities' infrastructure. The increased usage creates burdens that the physical plant and fixtures were not designed to accommodate and thus, are subject to rapid decomposition.
- New and Replacement Construction Costs: As discussed in Chapter 4, the need for new juvenile detention beds has largely been met by completed or current construction projects—the primary need is for additional adult detention beds. Crowding is a factor for many adult systems and is reflected in the statewide ADP. Further, ADP alone does not account for times when facility populations spike to higher levels, requiring managers to make early releases of inmates who would otherwise have remained in custody if there were available beds. During times of peak demands in 2005, the jail population (i.e., the need for bed space) exceeded jail capacity by more than 11,000 beds.

The need for specialized beds in adult and juvenile facilities is also high; available beds must be appropriate to the population being housed. Health care, female populations and secure segregation are three areas of specialized housing that challenge local jurisdictions. While the number of medical beds in adult jails statewide has remained fairly stable over the last seven years (the average number was 1,022 in 2005) the number of occupied beds used for inmates receiving mental health services has increased steadily from 1,329 in 1996 to 3,103 in 2005. In 2005, an estimated 32 percent of the juvenile detention

population was identified as having an open mental health services case file. Additionally, the percentage of juveniles receiving psychotropic medication rose slightly from 10 percent in 1999 to 12.4 percent in 2005.

The proportion of female offenders continues to be an issue. In adult facilities, female offenders increased from 11.6 percent to 13 percent from 1996 through 2005. Although a difference of just over 1 percent may not appear large, it equates to 1,114 additional female inmates entering the jail system annually. From 2003 to 2005, the female juvenile population increased from 15 percent to 16.2 percent, bringing an additional 162 juvenile girls into the detention facilities during a 1-year period.

Both juvenile and adult facility managers report increasing demands on their limited ability to provide secure segregation for inmates and minors who cannot be mixed with the general population in their facilities.

CHAPTER 4

DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

enal Code Section 6029 requires cities and counties to submit design plans and specifications to the CSA for review, recommendations and approvals before undertaking any local detention facility construction or remodeling project. Plans are reviewed at initial, mid-point and final design stages for conformance with operations and construction standards as set forth in Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations. The plan review process serves adult jails, juvenile halls and camps, court holding facilities and any other place of local detention. It includes construction projects funded by the CSA and from other sources.

During this biennial reporting period, the CSA conducted 182 architectural plan reviews and reported the results to units of local government. The plan review process helps ensure the construction of safe and secure detention facilities that meet local needs, operate efficiently and cost-effectively, and are in compliance with code and standards. Physical plant design that meets code and standards is integral to preventing escapes and helping ensure the safety of inmates/wards and staff.

Construction, renovation and repair are ongoing and necessary to maintain necessary capacity, combat dilapidation and improve functionality in California's 484 local adult facilities and 136 local juvenile facilities.

Construction Grant Program

he CSA's Construction Grant Program, administered by the Facilities Standards and Operations Division, supports county jail, juvenile hall and camp facility construction and renovation projects. Since 1997, the CSA has administered 106 State and federally funded construction grant projects in 48 counties (see Figure Five).

- The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Grant Program provided federal funds which were used for 49 juvenile facility construction projects (\$280,901,508) and 33 adult facility construction projects (\$36,315,620). These funds were appropriated by the Legislature in annual State Budget Acts from FY 1996 through FY 2001 and are consistent with the requirements of Chapter 339, Statutes of 1998. The Legislature also annually declared "exigent circumstances" in order to appropriate federal funds for local juvenile facility construction and expansion under the VOI/TIS Program.
- The County Juvenile Correctional Facilities Capital Expenditure Act was established by the Legislature (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.3 et seq., Chapter 499, Statutes of 1998). State Budget Acts in FY 1998 and FY 2000

appropriated State General Funds that were used for 28 juvenile facility construction or renovation projects (\$172,375,000), and included four projects that also received federal funds.

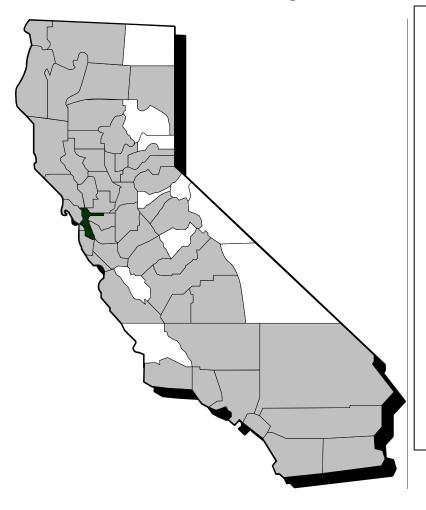
Participation is not a State mandate. Grants can be used to build for both current need and projected foreseeable future need (to avoid situations where new facilities are immediately crowded). It is more cost-effective to build sufficient infrastructure for future needs during initial construction versus attempting major reconfigurations later. All siting and construction decisions (including whether to replace or renovate old facilities and how many beds to build) were determined locally by counties and their respective boards of supervisors, after conducting formal needs assessment studies including population projections and policy simulations (often in concert with professional consultant firms and other experts and in consultation with judges, sheriffs/chief probation officers, grand juries, justice commissions, citizens and others with various legal responsibilities related to correctional facilities).

All funds were appropriated by the Legislature and awarded to counties by the CSA following a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process as required by law and upon considering recommendations from a CSA-appointed Executive-level Steering Committee composed of CSA members, sheriffs, chief probation officers, county supervisors, and others. County proposals were rated, ranked, and recommended for funding by the committee based on criteria that included: demonstrated need; index of cost-effectiveness; thoroughness of construction work plan; readiness to proceed; and board of supervisors' commitments to fully and safely staff and operate facilities and meet State and federally required 10 percent cash match and State required 15 percent in-kind match (which became effective in FY 1998/99).

All projects are scheduled to be completed by 2007 and there are no additional grant funds available for distribution. As of September 30, 2006, 1,579 adult jail beds and 4,079 juvenile facility beds have been completed, including beds for 20 new county juvenile facilities. Appendices I and J provide county-specific information on amounts of grant awards and types of projects. Project descriptions are available on the CSA website.

The projects reflect a collaborative partnership between the CSA and local jurisdictions that goes beyond maximization of resources and encompasses significant joint planning and technical assistance activities. Local jurisdictions define their needs and have primary responsibility for facility design and construction activities; the CSA provides guidance in the form of minimum standards for construction and operations. The CSA provides technical support from prearchitectural planning through design, construction, transition, and occupancy. This approach has proven highly successful in bringing new facilities on-line and meeting both State and local needs for properly constructed and well-managed facilities.

Figure Five



- 48 counties (shaded) received over \$491 million for facility construction and renovation.
- 1,699 adult jail beds will be added statewide by 2007.
- 5,389 juvenile facility beds will be added, and 2,221 outmoded beds replaced, for a net gain of 3,168 beds statewide by 2007.
- 24 new juvenile facilities will be built statewide, with most replacing old, unsafe and outmoded facilities.

Future Needs

espite successful facility design, renovation, and replacement efforts under the State bond program for adult jails in the 1980's and early 1990's, and the recent State and federal Construction Grant Program (that will continue until 2007), construction and renovation will likely remain a critical long-term statewide need. As facilities age, cities and counties must repair and remedy older facilities to maintain functional use and existing capacity, and should upgrade to current construction codes in critical structural areas including fire and life safety. Construction and renovation efforts are essential to the ongoing safe operation of California's local correctional system to protect inmates/detainees and staff, and to maintain public safety.

A myriad of factors drive local adult and juvenile facility bed space needs including: statewide population growth; crime and arrest rates; the use and effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs; new laws; and local judicial and correctional philosophies, policies and practices. The dynamic nature of these factors makes

forecasting an inexact science. Historically, in California and elsewhere, bed space needs have eventually outpaced capacity, which has resulted in bed shortages and facility crowding despite the significant use of alternatives. For example, since 1996, the CSA has administered a number of State and federal grants aimed at reducing crime and delinquency as described in Chapter 5. And, although crime and arrest rates may fluctuate greatly (especially in the short-term), there is little doubt that California's statewide population growth, which has increased at an average of 12-13 percent per decade over the past 60 years and is forecast to increase at a similar rate over the next 20 years, will be a major factor impacting the State's future infrastructure needs (Figure Six).

Figure Six
CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION GROWTH
1940 – 2020

Year	Total Population	10-Year Percentage Increase
1940 Actual	10,643,000	N/A
1950 Actual	12,517,000	+12% since 1940
1960 Actual	15,863,000	+13% since 1950
1970 Actual	20,039,000	+13% since 1960
1980 Actual	23,782,000	+12% since 1970
1990 Actual	29,944,000	+13% since 1980
2000 Actual	34,480,000	+12% since 1990
2010 Projected	39,247,000	Projected +11% since 2000
2020 Projected	43,852,000	Projected +12% since 2010

Source: State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Adult Facilities: The CSA administered a variety of statewide bond programs for adult jail construction in the 1980's and early 1990's that were major capacity building efforts for adult jails as described in previous legislative reports. The beds being added under the Construction Grant Program will further help build needed capacity. Statewide, an additional 4,709 local adult jail beds are needed immediately to alleviate crowding (computed based on the average daily jail population in 2005 of 79,615 versus a current statewide jail capacity of 74,906). Additional jail beds are needed to limit early releases (over 233,000 persons were released from local jails earlier than scheduled due to capacity constraints in 2005). And, over 2.6 million arrest warrants (including 285,000 felony arrest warrants) were unserved in 2005.

Juvenile Facilities: The Construction Grant Program described in this report was the first major infusion of local juvenile facility construction funds in several decades. As a result, there was significant demand to build needed local capacity and replace unsafe, outmoded, and dilapidated juvenile facilities. These facilities were originally designed and built 30 to 60 years ago for low-risk misdemeanants or status offenders in custody versus today's high-risk felony offenders that now comprise over two-thirds of local juvenile facility populations. There were 2,624 persons placed in alternatives to confinement due to lack of bed space, leaving current juvenile facilities with the most serious offenders.

Law changes are another significant factor driving local juvenile facility bed needs. Since January 1, 1997, the Legislature has provided counties with a fiscal incentive to treat criminally delinquent minors locally versus incurring a "sliding scale fee" if they commit minors to the custody of the CYA. Since that time, CYA's average daily population has decreased significantly from approximately 10,000 in FY 1996 to less than 3,500 today. During this same time, local juvenile facilities populations have increased in part due to some courts using juvenile halls as commitment facilities for certain minors deemed in need of secure care, as well as education, treatment and program opportunities that can best be provided locally with the participation of family members. In these cases, juvenile halls are also being used as local training schools in addition to predispositional detention centers.

Statewide, total available juvenile hall and camp beds are anticipated to increase from 11,802 in FY 2000/01 (when the first grant funded beds were completed) to 14,970 in FY 2006/07 (an overall increase of 27 percent). Juvenile hall beds to serve both predispositional and post-dispositional minors are anticipated to increase from 6,769 in FY 2000/01 to 9,462 by FY 2006/07 (an increase of 40 percent), while camp beds are anticipated to increase from 5,033 in FY 2000/01 to 5,508 by FY 2006/07 (an increase of nine percent). Projects funded under the Construction Grant Program will increase critically needed local juvenile facility capacity and significantly improve conditions of confinement in counties statewide. At the conclusion of the program in 2007, the statewide local juvenile facility bed need is expected to be largely met, with the exception of some counties that still need to replace old, outmoded facilities and some counties that may continue to face chronic crowding problems.

⁸ Counties may add additional beds independent of State grant programs using local general funds, special revenues, local bonds, certificates of participation, etc. and, conversely, counties may eliminate greater than anticipated numbers of outmoded or dilapidated beds–these two factors create difficulty in forecasting local juvenile hall and camp capacities which may be more or less than anticipated at the conclusion of the State grant program.

CHAPTER 5

JUVENILE AND ADULT GRANT PROGRAMS

he CSA has a long history of administering and awarding over \$3 billion in federal and State grants over the past 25 years. These grant-funded projects included ground breaking initiatives aimed at reducing crime and delinquency. The CSA administered five State-funded initiatives and five federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs during this biennial reporting period, all of which focus on reducing crime in California's communities. The programs discussed in this chapter include:

- 1) Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
- 2) Proud Parenting
- 3) Youth Centers and Youth Shelters
- 4) Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding
- 5) Mentally III Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program
- 6) Title II B, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention
- 7) Disproportionate Minority Contact
- 8) Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
- 9) Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities
- 10) Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention

STATE-FUNDED JUVENILE AND ADULT PROGRAMS

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

he Crime Prevention Act of 2000 redefined front line law enforcement services to include locally developed programs based on approaches that have proved effective in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth (Chapter 353). The Act required the integral involvement of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCCs) in the development of comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans (CMJJP) that included an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and their families; and an action strategy that demonstrated a collaborative, integrated approach to implementing graduated responses to juvenile crime and delinquency.

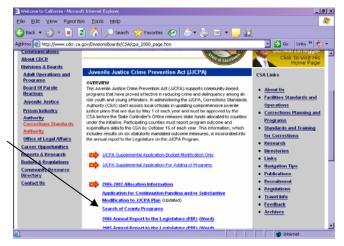
The Crime Prevention Act, now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), initially included an appropriation of \$121.3 million and required the State Controller's Office to distribute funds directly to counties on a per capita basis following CSA approval of the county's plan. FY 2001/02, 2002/03, and 2003/04 State Budget Acts appropriated \$116.3 million to this initiative. FY 2004/05 State Budget Act appropriated \$99.7 million for the JJCPA Program. Subsequent legislation clarified provisions relating to the expenditure of these funds and modified annual reporting requirements, both for counties and the CSA, on program outcomes and expenditures (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2002).

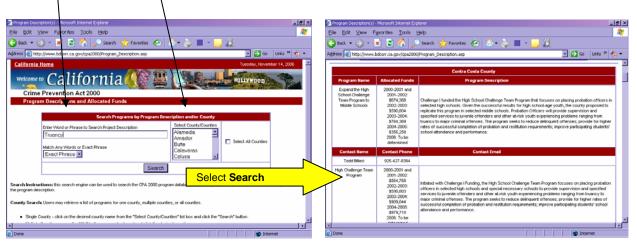
The 2005 Budget Act (for FY 2005/06) included \$26.1 million for the JJCPA Program. This amount was intended to cover counties' expenditures for the first quarter of FY 2006/07 (July through September 2006). As the State Budget is typically not in place before July 1, these funds were intended to ensure that at least one quarter's worth of funding was available for counties' program close-out if, for some reason, the expected \$100 million was not appropriated in a future fiscal year. (Subsequently, counties received \$119 million in the 2006 Budget Act.) The \$26.1 million allocation was also intended to save the State funds, on a one-time only basis, by realigning the time period for the distribution of JJCPA funds with the actual time period in which they are expended (previously, JJCPA funds were distributed nine months before the start of the new fiscal year). See Appendix K for a listing of the agencies funded.

A total of 56 counties participate in the JJCPA, which funded 189 different juvenile justice programs from the first allocation, 190 programs from the second allocation, 193 for the third allocation, 187 for the fourth allocation and 168 for the fifth allocation. Information about these programs is available on the CSA's website (see box below).

On-line Program Descriptions: Go to the Corrections Standards Authority Homepage at www.csa.ca.gov and select Programs. Then select Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

Choose <u>Search of County Programs</u> from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act section and then <u>County Program Descriptions</u>. A fill-in screen appears with options to search by **Program Descriptions** and/or **County**.





To assess the effectiveness of these programs, which span the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency, the JJCPA requires counties to submit annual reports to the CSA on program outcomes and expenditures (beginning October 2002). The CSA also submits an annual report to the Legislature. Following are highlights from the 2006 Annual Report, which is available on the above mentioned CSA website.

- The Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs shows that a total
 of 105,410 minors received services in the JJCPA programs during the reporting
 period. This summary also shows that it cost an average of \$944.75 per minor.
 Considering there were 98,703 participants in the first year of the JJCPA
 Program, with a per capita cost of \$1,201.53, the numbers for 2004/05 reflect the
 counties' commitment to providing cost-effective services to as many at-risk youth
 and young offenders as possible.
- Juvenile Justice Outcomes: The results for the statutorily mandated outcomes indicate that the JJCPA programs, as a whole, are making a significant difference in curbing juvenile crime and delinquency. For example, the analysis of outcomes for juveniles receiving program services compared to juveniles in a county-designated reference group shows that:
 - Youth participating in JJCPA programs were arrested for new crimes and incarcerated at significantly lower rates than youth in a comparable reference group.
 - JJCPA participants successfully completed probation and court-ordered community service at significantly higher rates than youth in the comparison group.
 - JJCPA youth attended a significantly greater percentage of school days, achieved significantly higher grade point averages and were significantly less likely to be suspended or expelled from school than reference group youth.

Proud Parenting

he Proud Parenting Program supports projects implemented by community-based organizations and other local agencies willing to serve at-risk youth, including teen parents and youthful offenders on parole from State juvenile corrections facilities.

The underlying goal of the Proud Parenting Program is to break the intergenerational cycle of violence and delinquency among the children of project participants by increasing their parenting knowledge, improving attitudes about being responsible parents and strengthening relationships between participants and their children. The program consists of three key components: classroom instruction, structured family activities, and mentoring. The classroom instruction component uses curriculum developed for the Young Men as Fathers Program, a successful initiative that served as the foundation for the Proud Parenting Program.

Upon assuming responsibility for these grants in mid-2005, CSA staff conducted onsite visits to observe program operations, assess compliance with the requirements of the grant award, and provide technical assistance. Based on findings from this monitoring process, funds appropriated in the 2006/07 Budget Act for the Proud Parenting Program (\$837,000) supported 14 local projects. During the 2005/06 fiscal year the 14 programs served 1,708 youth, of which 258 were CDCR, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) parolees. See Appendix L for a listing of the agencies funded and the grant award amount.

Youth Centers and Youth Shelters

he Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program involves four allocations of funds dedicated to the renovation and construction of local centers and shelters serving at-risk youth.

- The County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 (Proposition 86) provided \$25 million for the acquisition, construction, renovation, and equipping of youth centers and shelters. These funds were awarded to 41 youth centers and 28 youth shelters.
- Ten years later, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2796, which established the Gang Violence Prevention, Detention, and Public Protection Act and provided another \$25 million for nonprofit agencies to acquire, renovate and construct youth centers (Chapter 499, Statutes of 1998). This appropriation funded 24 additional centers.
- In 2000, Proposition 12 augmented the AB 2796 appropriation by \$5 million, which funded five more youth centers.
- AB 1740 (Chapter 52, Statutes of 2000) included funds for an additional project.

Since this program involves grants of public funds, the law requires continuous monitoring of the youth centers and shelters (10 years for renovations of existing structures and 20 years for new facility construction). In April 2005 the CSA assumed responsibility for this program, which involves 59 active grants. This number will decrease each year until 2025, when statutorily required monitoring responsibilities will cease.

Youth centers offer activities and services during nonschool hours to children and teens (ages 6-17), including recreation, health and fitness, citizenship and leadership development, job training, anti-gang programs, teen pregnancy prevention programs and counseling for problems such as drug and alcohol abuse. In addition to these basic program features, youth centers may offer mentoring, tutoring, culinary arts, gardening, computer skills training, music, arts, and other activities.

Youth shelters provide services to assist runaway, homeless, abused and neglected youth with completing their education and/or obtaining employment, with reuniting with families or finding a suitable home and with their immediate survival needs. Many shelters operate in conjunction with youth centers, allowing sheltered youth to

take advantage of the full range of youth center programs and services when not in school or involved in activities related to family reunification or independent living.

Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding

n July 2005 Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed legislation that appropriated over \$168.7 million in State funds to support a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders (those on probation as well as those detained in local juvenile facilities) and the families of these youth (AB 139, Chapter 74). The amount of funds apportioned to each county is designated in statute. See Appendix M for a listing of the counties and the program allocations.

AB 139 also provided \$32.7 million for specified services in counties that operate juvenile camps and/or ranches. These funds are allocated to counties according to the number of occupied camp/ranch beds. See Appendix N for a listing of the counties funded and their camps/ranches.

The legislation directed the CDCR to administer these funds, and CDCR entrusted the CSA with this responsibility. For administrative purposes, the CSA refers to this effort as the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding (JPCF) Program.

The JPCF Program, in effect, replaces the Comprehensive Youth Services Act, which provided federal dollars to county probation departments beginning in 1997/98, through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Counties used these federal dollars to fund services and programs across the continuum of options, from prevention/early intervention through custody. According to surveys conducted by the Chief Probation Officers of California, over 40,000 at-risk youth received TANF services in 2003/04, and similar numbers received services while on probation. The largest numbers of youths were served in juvenile halls, camps and ranches, with over 100,000 youths receiving services while incarcerated.

All funds allocated to counties through the JPCF Program are intended to support the delivery of services authorized by the enabling legislation. There are 23 categories of services eligible for expenditures. These are:

- 1. Educational Advocacy/Attendance Monitoring
- 2. Mental Health Assessment/Counseling
- 3. Home Detention
- 4. Social Responsibility Training
- 5. Family Mentoring
- 6. Parent Peer Support
- 7. Life Skills Counseling
- 8. Prevocational/Vocational Training
- 9. Family Crisis Intervention
- 10. Individual, Family and Group Counseling
- 11. Parenting Skills Development

- 12. Drug and Alcohol Education
- 13. Respite Care
- 14. Counseling, Monitoring and Treatment
- 15. Gang Intervention
- 16. Sex and Health Education
- 17. Anger Management, Violence Prevention, Conflict Resolution
- 18. Aftercare Services
- 19. Information/Referral-Community Services
- 20. Case Management
- 21. Therapeutic Day Treatment
- 22. Transportation for JPCF Services
- 23. Emergency and Temporary Shelter

Counties may use their JPCF funds to serve parents or other family members of eligible youth if doing so will promote increased self-sufficiency, personal responsibility, and family stability for the child. In these situations, services must be provided pursuant to a family service plan and, if multiple agencies are involved in delivering services, the plan must be developed through a collaborative effort involving representatives from those agencies.

In keeping with the Administration's focus on ensuring fiscal and programmatic accountability, the CSA is collecting data on a semi-annual basis from county probation departments to monitor compliance with JPCF Program requirements and to assess program performance.

Mentally III Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program

he Legislature established the Mentally III Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) Grant program in response to a concern that jails had become the primary treatment facilities for an increasing number of mentally ill people (Senate Bill (SB) 1485, Chapter 501, Statutes of 1998). The program's goal was to determine "what works" in reducing recidivism among these offenders.

SB 1485 directed the CSA to award grants supporting the implementation and evaluation of locally developed projects designed to help offenders with mental illness avoid further involvement in the criminal justice system. Funds appropriated to the program–nearly \$81 million over 5 years–supported 30 demonstration projects in 26 counties. SB 1485 also directed the CSA to evaluate the overall effectiveness of these projects. In fulfilling this mandate, CSA staff developed a research design that required participating counties to collect and report common data elements about the target population, the services participants received and the effects of the various interventions on curbing recidivism. The MIOCR grants ended in June 2004 and the final evaluation report on the program was published in December 2004.

The statewide research found a clear and compelling advantage for the overarching MIOCR strategy, which involved: 1) more comprehensive evaluations of clients'

mental functioning and therapeutic needs; 2) more timely services designed to ameliorate the effects of mental illness; 3) more complete after-jail systems of care designed to ensure adequate treatment and support; and 4) more monitoring upon release from jail to ensure that additional illegal behavior, mental deterioration and other areas of concern were quickly addressed. Specifically, MIOCR program participants were booked less often, convicted less often and convicted of less serious offenses when they were convicted than were individuals receiving treatment as usual (TAU). In addition, fewer participants served time in jail and, when they did serve time, they were in jail for fewer days than were TAU participants.

In response to these findings and the State's improved fiscal situation, the 2006/07 State Budget Act appropriated \$22,295,500 for grants targeting mentally ill adult offenders and the same amount for grants targeting mentally ill juvenile offenders. The CSA must award these grants on a competitive basis, and they must be consistent with the purpose and intent of SB 1485. Information on the new MIOCR grant program will be included in the CSA's next biennial legislative report.

FEDERALLY-FUNDED JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The CSA has administrative oversight for the following federal grant programs:

- Title II B, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention and Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants
- Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities
- Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention

Typically, California receives approximately 10 percent of the national funding available after earmarked funding has been removed for discretionary grants. The number of active federal grants varies from year to year, but averages 115 for this reporting period. The funding cycles also vary with each program.

Grantees are typically approved for a maximum funding of three years, but are required to reapply every year. The majority of grants are to local units of government. Title II B is the only program that allows grants to be made directly to community-based organizations and units of local government, including tribal governments.

Title II B, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention Program

Inder this federal program, the State is required to develop a Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan for juvenile justice. Generally referred to as Title II, the program aims to increase the capacity of State and local governments to support the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, accountability-based sanctions and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, this program has evolved since its inception in 1974, when first enacted. In compliance with the JJDP Act, and as part of the eligibility requirements for the program, participant states must comply with four core requirements identified in this federal legislation. The core requirements include: deinstitutionalization of status offenders; sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders during incarceration; removal of juvenile offenders from jails and lockups; and examination and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. In response to these core requirements, California has enacted relevant State law and has tasked the CSA with continued monitoring and leadership of compliance efforts as indicated in its Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan.

California's grant award for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2004/05 was \$7,736,000. In addition to its programmatic expenditures related to the compliance efforts detailed above, California identified delinquency prevention and intervention services as program areas of critical need within the State plan, and subsequently awarded funding to 37 subgrantees (including two local planning units) on a competitive basis. As part of the Title II B Native American set-aside, funds were also awarded to the Inter-Tribal Council of California to support programs in Indian communities. Successful applicants were initially awarded funding for one year, with conditional funding for years two and three, pending program success; CSA and or State Advisory Group (SAG) approval; and the continued availability of funds from OJJDP. See Appendix O for a listing of the agencies funded.

The delinquency prevention component of Title II B is geared toward youth ages 5 to 14 who exhibit known risk factors for future delinquency. As a primary goal, this program promotes delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system. The intervention component is aimed at youth, ages 10 to 17, previously identified as chronic or habitual status offenders or nonserious repeat offenders, and seeks to change identified behaviors or attitudes observed in these youth while preserving public safety.

As delinquency prevention and intervention were previously identified as priority program areas in California; it is noted that recent analysis of crime and delinquency data and trends has helped shaped future program efforts that will be supported by Title II B grant funds. California's 2006 Comprehensive Three-Year State has identified five priority program areas. These program areas are:

- Mental Health Services for Youth and Families
- Gender Specific Services
- Substances Abuse Treatment
- Gang Prevention and Intervention
- Aftercare and Reentry Services

As a result of this analysis and prioritization, California will make new grant awards, up to \$7 million, in FY 2006/07 in support of projects that will address local needs within the five program areas identified above.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

o receive a Formula Grants award pursuant to Title II B, states must demonstrate a good faith effort to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), which refers to the overrepresentation of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (at all points, from arrest through confinement) relative to their numbers in the general population. In January 2004 the CSA assumed responsibility for administering California's Formula Grant funds.

In March 2005 DMC activities were bolstered through the Board's adoption of recommendations developed by a DMC workgroup made up of subject matter experts. As a result, the CSA established a full-time DMC coordinator position and implemented the DMC Technical Assistance Project, which is a 14-month collaborative effort between the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and three counties to address DMC issues. In response to findings from an ongoing assessment of the DMC Technical Assistance Project, CSA staff crafted a proposal for enhancing this initiative through an investment of additional federal dollars and an incremental three-year approach to DMC reduction efforts to be dispersed through a competitive RFP process slated to begin January 2007.

Minority Contact The Enhanced Disproportionate Technical Assistance Project (DMC-TAP) grant is designed to assist probation departments in understanding and identifying DMC issues and to equip these agencies with the tools and resources needed to provide leadership in developing and/or strengthening community-based DMC reduction activities. Grants are awarded for one year, with the possibility of funds for two more years if Congress appropriates money and a project has demonstrated effectiveness. The first phase, which is competitive, allocates up to \$150,000 each for up to five county probation departments to establish the foundation for a DMC reduction effort. The second and third phase will be noncompetitive and support the education of stakeholders and the implementation of a DMC reduction plan. A total of \$2.625 million is available over the course of three years for the five counties selected to participate in the project.

In addition to the pilot DMC Technical Assistance Project, and the Enhanced DMC-TAP grant, CSA has supported a variety of complementary efforts aimed at increasing statewide education and awareness of DMC. For example:

 The 2005-07 Title V Community Prevention Grant program Request for Proposals (RFP) awarded preference points, as part of the rating criteria, to applicants that included a DMC focus or strategy within their project. As a result, five of the seven grant awards support DMC-focused projects.

- The 2007/09 Title II Formula Grants program RFP required applicants to include DMC education and awareness activities in their proposed project and budget. Additionally, each Title II project director was required to first attend a DMC "Training the Trainers" session in the first year of project implementation and then conduct three DMC training sessions to program staff and partnering agencies.
- Lastly, CSA staff developed a DMC training module to support the provision of basic DMC education and related technical assistance to local jurisdictions that are interested in learning more about DMC history, meaning and expectations related to this federal mandate.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

since 1998, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program has been made possible through an annual federal appropriation from the OJJDP. The purpose of this program is to create greater accountability of juveniles in the criminal justice system. Juvenile offenders face consequences that make them aware of, and accountable for, the loss and injury perpetrated upon the victim.

Direct funding allocations for this noncompetitive grant are restricted to tribes and units of local government, and are based on a formula taking into account local criminal justice expenditures and the level of Part I violent crime. Projects funded must select from one or more of the 16 program purpose areas, or focal points for program goals and approaches, in creating their coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime. A local advisory board, whose membership includes representatives from the criminal justice system, schools, businesses, and social or community service organizations, develops the plan. For each program purpose area selected, outcome data is collected at the local level and reported to both the CSA and to the OJJDP to facilitate the measurement of program effectiveness. California's data is compiled by OJJDP, with the other states' information, into a comprehensive report to Congress.

Using the formula described above, the federal government predetermines how funds are distributed. Based on the formula, jurisdictions allotted \$10,000 or more are eligible to receive a direct award. Some jurisdictions eligible for a direct award waive their funds to adjoining jurisdictions for larger programs. See Appendix P for a listing of the jurisdictions receiving a direct award. The remainder of the State's JABG funds are to be used in the following manner:

• **Set-Aside Funds**: These funds must be expended in a manner that benefits local jurisdictions that fall below the minimum direct award funding threshold of \$10,000. Approximately \$2,152,953 in set-aside funds was available to eligible jurisdictions for programs serving juvenile justice populations in the counties falling below the minimum threshold. Twenty-eight counties were eligible to receive set-aside funds. Twenty-six counties accepted funding and two declined. See Appendix Q for a listing of the counties receiving set-aside funds.

• Undesignated Funds: These funds (plus any accrued interest) may be used by State or local agencies, as well as private and/or nonprofit organizations, to support efforts related to juvenile corrections operations, programs having an impact beyond a single jurisdiction, or initiatives the state may wish to focus resources on in its efforts to curb juvenile crime. Up to \$7,706,562 in undesignated funds was provided to the CDCR, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to address high priority juvenile justice needs within the framework of the JABG Program. JABG funds were used to address deficiencies identified in the Farrell v. Tilton lawsuit. Funds are being used to improve State operated juvenile facilities and programs, establish a restorative justice program, initiate implementation of the reformation program required by the Farrell court settlement, and address concerns identified by the CSA while conducting staff safety evaluations of State facilities.

The chart below shows the total listing of program purpose areas from which subgrantees may choose, as well as the number of subgrantees per chosen area.

	Program Purpose Areas	Total Number of Programs per Program Purpose Area
1.	Graduated sanctions	9
2.	Corrections/detention facilities construction or operation	5
3.	Court staffing and pretrial services	9
4.	Hiring additional prosecutors	5
5.	Expediting prosecution of violent offenders	5
6.	Training for new law enforcement and court personnel	9
7.	Juvenile gun courts	0
8.	Juvenile drug courts	21
9.	Juvenile records systems	10
10.	Information sharing	20
11.	Accountability based programs to reduce recidivism	49
12.	Risk and needs assessment	4
13.	School safety	12
14.	Restorative justice	12
15.	Juvenile courts and probation	15
16.	Detention/corrections personnel	2

Funding for this program has decreased steadily since 2001 from \$24,546,361, to \$4,326,483 in federal fiscal year 2005/06. The funding amount for federal fiscal year 2006/07 is \$4,014,900, which is yet another reduction. This steady decline in funding is a reflection of budget constraints, along with a federal level concern for demonstrated program effectiveness at the local and State level. It is anticipated that the recently expanded program purpose areas and data reporting requirements will help collect the necessary data to demonstrate program effectiveness and support the need for increased funding in future years.

Throughout the JABG application and contracting process with local government, the CSA role has included: building professional relationships with subgrantees and others involved in juvenile justice; reviewing of local funding applications for compliance with federal and state requirements; contract development and administration; data collection and preparation of statistical reports. Additionally, it is an integral part of the grant administration process under the CSA for staff to perform on-site program compliance monitorings of subgrantees, with emphasis on fiscal and program accountability, as well as technical assistance needs.

Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities Program

Part B, Grant Program to improve their juvenile justice systems by developing, adopting, or improving polices and procedures in one or more of the ten specified Challenge Activity Areas. State agencies receiving Title II Part B, Grant funding were eligible to receive Federal Title II E, Challenge Activities Program grants. These agencies could carry out Challenge Activities or award subgrants or contracts to public and private agencies to develop and implement these activities. A total of \$10 million nationally was available for federal Challenge Activities Program each year from fiscal year 1995 through 2003. Funds were distributed based on a ratio of Part E funds to available Title II Part B, Grant funds. California awarded \$1,755,908 in FFY 2004/05, which was one time funding.

In California, funds were disbursed to agencies using a specified population formula. The following is the formula applied: \$5,000 for counties with less than .05 percent of the population; \$10,000 for small counties with less than 1 percent of the population; and \$15,000 for medium counties with less than 2 percent of the population. Large counties over 2 percent of the population received a proportionate share of the balance based on their population percentage. See Appendix R for a listing of the counties funded.

Challenge funds were directed to JJCPA counties for the development and implementation of new innovative programs or the expansion and/or enhancement of existing JJCPA programs. The following are the ten specified Challenge Activity Areas:

• Basic System Service (e.g., health, mental health and education services)

- Access to Counsel
- Community—Based Alternatives
- Violent Juvenile Offender Facilities (secure settings)
- Gender-Specific Policies and Programs
- State Ombudsman (for children, youth, and families)
- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
- Alternatives to School Suspension and Expulsion
- Aftercare Services
- State Agency Coordination/Case Review System

Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention Program

n 1992, the new Title V of the JJDP Act of 1974 established the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Reauthorized in 2002, this program focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

Title V funds are allocated to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. States must award Title V funds to qualified units of local government through a competitive process. Each local program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to 3 years. To be eligible, a unit of local government must receive SAG certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core protections (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of adults and juveniles held in secure institutions, elimination of detention of minors in adult jails and lockups, and reduction in disproportionate minority contact); convene or designate a local multi-disciplinary Prevention Policy Board; provide 50 percent matching funds; and submit a 3-year, comprehensive community delinquency prevention plan.

Recipients must demonstrate ability in developing data-driven prevention plans, employing evidenced-based prevention strategies and conducting program evaluation to determine impact and program effectiveness.

The former Board approved a Request for Proposals in December 2004 and the resultant final awards were made in May 2005 for those projects beginning on July 1, 2005. These projects will continue for three years to the extent funds are made available by Congress. See Appendix S for a listing of Title V funded projects.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS

he Legislature established the Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program in 1979 to improve the hiring and training of corrections personnel working in local jails, probation departments, and juvenile halls, ranches and camps. To accomplish the program's mission, the law directed the CSA to develop statewide selection and training standards for local corrections personnel as well as a statewide training delivery system.

The most significant issue faced by the STC program during the reporting cycle was the loss of local assistance funding that occurred in 2003. Absent approximately \$17 million annually in State assistance, local corrections faced a much more difficult challenge in terms of meeting minimum training standards. Local agencies used the following strategies to address the loss of funding:

- Increased use of training developed and delivered internally (as opposed to using outside training providers).
- Increased use of short training sessions (two hours or less) that could be accomplished during shift change, or in conjunction with staff meetings.
- Increased focus on training topics applicable to both corrections and law enforcement personnel (e.g., defensive tactics, verbal communications, CPR, First Aid, sexual harassment, ethics, etc).

The nature of technical assistance offered by CSA staff also expanded to assist in dealing with the lack of funds. CSA staff was called upon more frequently to assist local agencies with the following:

- Needs assessment
- Instructor development
- Course design
- Other types of organizational development (e.g., strategic planning and organizational problem solving)

Local assistance funding has been returned for FY 2006/07. This subvention will assist local agencies in meeting minimum statewide selection and training standards. STC is reimplementing the various fiscal components of the STC program that were in place for 23 years prior to the funding being removed for FY 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06.

Participation and Compliance

Ithough participation in the STC Program is voluntary, local corrections agencies choosing to participate must agree to conform to the selection and training standards established by the CSA. During this reporting cycle, there were a total of 166 agencies participating in the STC Program (59 probation departments, 54 sheriffs' departments, 47 police departments that operate city jails, 3 county departments of corrections, and 3 juvenile institutions, camps and ranches). Figure Eight shows the number of local corrections staff participating in STC during FY 2004/05 and 2005/06.

Figure Eight

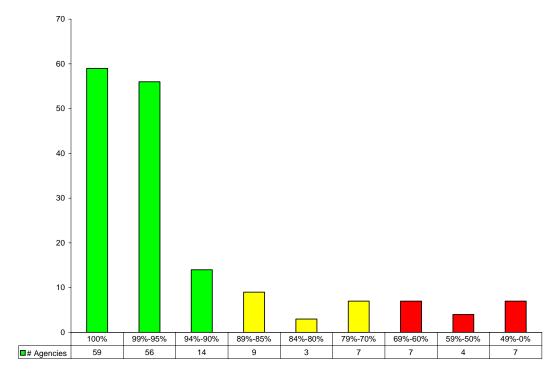
Participating Staff by Category

Positions	Fiscal Year 2004/05	Fiscal Year 2005/06
Adult Corrections Officers	13,406	14,193
Probation Officers Juvenile Corrections Officers	5,669 6,608	5,834 6,952
Supervisors	2,976	3,092
Managers	826	816
Administrators	290	288
TOTAL	29,775	31,175

Key to STC participation is an annual training plan developed by local officials after assessing their hiring and training needs. CSA staff monitors the progress of each participating department and meets with appropriate local officials to review, revise and update the plan. At the end of each year, the departments and STC conducts a comprehensive review of the plan's goals to determine the department's progress with meeting selection and training standards. This review also provides a platform to engage in action planning to improve the selection and training program in the future.

In 2003/04 STC revised the procedure for conducting annual reviews for each local agency. These revisions were required, in part, due to the loss of local assistance funds. In summary, the revised procedure provides a percentage calculation (within each agency) of the staff that fully met training standards. Using that procedure the results for 2004/05 are shown in Figure Nine, which shows the number of staff statewide meeting or exceeding STC standards in 2004/05, regardless of agency.

Figure NinePercentage of Staff Meeting or Exceeding STC Standards



The statistics for FY 2005/06 were not available at the time of this report, but are not expected to vary greatly from the FY 2003/04 statistics.

This level of success is significant in light of the loss of local assistance funds and the fiscal constraints under which local departments operated. CSA staff worked with those agencies having difficulty meeting standards by helping craft an action plan that increased the number of staff fully meeting standards in the reporting period. Additional assistance was provided in the form of program support during the year, including frequent on-site visits and other technical assistance as required. Recognizing that many agencies were using in-house training, STC presented its 16-hour Instructor Development Course on 10 occasions at agencies throughout the State in FY 2005/06. There were a number of requests by agencies to begin providing their own entry-level, or core training, thus STC also developed a Core Instructor Development Course that was offered to ten different agencies in FY 2005/06.

Funding

he Legislature created the Corrections Training Fund (CTF) in 1980. The CTF is one of eight special funds comprising the State Penalty Fund. The Penalty Fund is generated by court fines and penalty assessments collected locally. The CTF receives 7.88 percent of the revenues deposited in the Penalty Fund per

year. From 1980 until 2003, monies deposited in the CTF were used to provide financial assistance to counties and cities in meeting statewide selection and training standards for local corrections. The financial condition of the CTF fluctuated from year-to-year depending on the amount of assessments collected locally. For FY 2002/03, slightly over \$17 million was allocated from the CTF to local agencies to help pay for the costs of training. In FY 2003/04 local assistance funding for local corrections agencies was discontinued. In the FY 2006/07 budget, local assistance was returned in the amount of \$19,465,000 million and STC staff is reimplementing the various fiscal components of the STC program.

Regulations Revision Project

n accordance with Penal Code Section 6035, the CSA periodically conducts a review of the minimum standards pertaining to the selection and training of local corrections and probation officers. The intent of this review is to identify and address any needed improvements in current regulations. The CSA initiated such a review in November 2001 by appointing a 13-member Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of local corrections practitioners to make recommendations regarding proposed revisions to the standards. In carrying out this responsibility, the ESC relied on 28 subject matter experts representing the interests of urban, suburban, and rural counties. These experts served on three work groups that made recommendations for modifying several sections of the regulations. Following public hearings held in fall 2002, final recommendations were presented to the CSA in January 2003. Upon the CSA's approval, the revised regulations were forwarded to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for legal review. OAL's approval of the revised regulations was delayed due to the loss of STC's local assistance funding. The loss of local assistance funding occurred shortly after the regulations were submitted to OAL, but prior to final approval. It was unclear at the time whether the loss of local assistance funds would be permanent. In January 2005 a subsequent process of regulation revision was undertaken to remove references to local assistance funding from the regulations. The CSA approved the removal of the language but prior to public hearing on the matter local assistance funding was returned. Prior to the regulations being submitted to OAL they will again need to be revised and presented to the CSA for approval.

Selection and Training Standards

he CSA sets statewide selection and training standards for adult corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers, and probation officers. The CSA's selection standards include: competence in oral communication as demonstrated by an interview; possession of the skills and abilities for the position as demonstrated by meeting the CSA's guidelines for vision, hearing and medical screening; passing a background investigation conducted by the agency; an on-the-job probationary period; and the successful completion of entry-level core training.

As part of the CSA's role in setting selection standards for local corrections personnel, the STC Program provides written tests to help screen applications. The CSA's role in developing entry-level selection exams offers a significant benefit to counties and cities in that test development is expensive, time consuming, requires a large sample size, and requires highly technical staff to complete such an endeavor. The pooling of resources from many jurisdictions around the state, in addition to the CSA's technical expertise, enables the CSA to develop and maintain selection exams for local corrections.

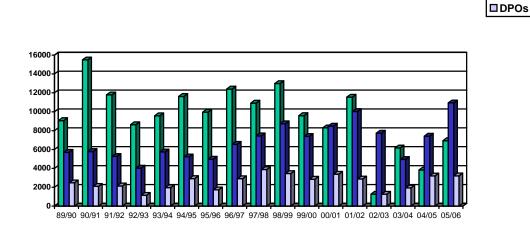
New selection exams were released for administration to local agencies in April 2004. The new tests are available in the traditional paper and pencil format and on-line via the CSA website. The on-line version introduces more flexibility to local agencies hiring efforts in that it allows immediate access and scoring, individual administrations and an uninterrupted applicant testing process. From a data management standpoint, all candidate information and scores are retained in an on-line database. Local human resource departments have the ability to integrate the data with other software applications.

During FY 2004/05 and 2005/06, STC provided administrative oversight of 35,513 written entry-level examinations to local job candidates. Figure Ten shows statewide use of the CSA's selection exams since FY 1989/90.

Figure Ten

LOCAL CORRECTIONS CANDIDATES TESTED BY POSITION⁹

■ ACOs ■ JCOs



⁹ This chart reflects testing for Adult Corrections Officers (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officers (JCO) and Deputy Probation Officers (DPO).

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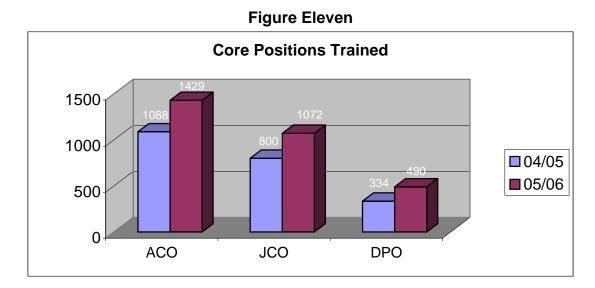
Each newly hired or promoted local corrections worker must successfully complete a core course within the first year of job assignment. Although the specific duties and responsibilities of these personnel may differ from one county or city to another and from one assignment to another in the same jurisdiction, the core training course addresses the activities or tasks performed by the majority of local corrections workers throughout the State, regardless of the location, size, budget, etc., of the employing agency.

The description of the "core" job of these professionals comes from two basic sources: 1) the codes and statutes that delineate the roles and responsibilities each has in the criminal justice system and 2) from the statewide job analysis research conducted periodically by the CSA.

Some examples of core training topics include the following:

- Report writing
- Fire and life safety
- Suicide prevention
- Interviewing
- Classification
- Searching
- Supervising inmates
- Management of assaultive behaviors
- Monitoring probationers
- Caseload management

Figure Eleven shows the number of staff receiving entry-level, core training during FY 2004/05 and 2005/06. The graph reflects the total number each year of the three entry-level trainees who completed core training: Adult Corrections Officer (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officer (JCO), Probation Officer (PO).



Once entry-level skills are mastered through the core-training curriculum, local corrections employees move on to develop journey-level skills through annual training. These courses provide in-depth coverage of topics that enhance skills and update employees on changes in their specific job assignments. Journey-level training is available through STC for all levels of corrections personnel (line staff through top management) and involves from 24 to 40 hours of annually required instruction.

Recognizing the unique training needs, the CSA offers four alternatives to STC-certified training for meeting the annual training requirement. These alternatives provide local flexibility while preserving and focusing on training integrity.

- Special Certification Training addresses a unique job responsibility. Courses that may receive special certification include training for chemical agents instructors and training for personnel conducting background investigations of potential employees.
- Intensified Format Training consists of short interventions that focus on one or two skills such as radio training, handcuff use, computer security and reading rap sheets or court motions. Since this alternative often relies on the use of internal experts, this approach allows agency administrators and training managers to identify and develop in-house subject matter experts as instructors.
- Work-Related Education, Training, and Professional Development enhances an employee's overall work performance and increases the value of that employee's contribution to the organization. Examples include: post-secondary instruction leading to certification or a degree; academic courses in criminology and penology; and leadership programs.
- Computer-Based Training provides nontraditional training opportunities to complement the available range of training alternatives, allowing training managers to select training that will meet the needs of their local corrections agencies.

Training and Delivery System

he STC training delivery system includes approximately 5,400 different courses each year. In FY 2004/05 and FY 2005/06, this translated into nearly 28,000 course presentations by public and private entities. Through these presentations, STC provided 1,438,598 hours of training to 29,775 local corrections personnel in FY 2004/05, and 1,253,046 total training hours to 31,175 staff in FY 2005/06.

STC certifies all training courses before presentation. In doing so, STC reviews the course for job-relevancy, instructor qualifications, cost-effectiveness and quality skills development. Courses fall into two categories: core courses to develop necessary skills for newly hired and/or promoted personnel, and annual courses to maintain proficiency or develop new skills for experienced personnel.

During the reporting cycle, STC certified approximately 154 entry-level training courses and approximately 10,700 journey-level courses. STC employs the use of an electronic course certification and management system, dubbed the "on-line RFC (Request For Certification) system," that allows for paperless submittal of all training provider requests related to course certification, or changes in a certified course. All STC training providers are able to access the system from any computer via the Internet. STC staff utilizes the new on-line system to certify courses after reviewing training provider requests, which include such information as course outlines, instructional objectives, instructor qualifications, scheduled delivery dates, and locations and course costs.

The on-line RFC system also benefits local corrections agencies by enabling them to search STC's course catalog and calendar to identify courses of interest, as well as scheduled presentation dates and locations. The system links statistical analysis of trainee ratings of each course to the course catalog and calendar. Not only can local agencies choose the course that best fits their needs, but they can also review ratings from trainees that previously attended the course.

In addition to requiring written course evaluations from each trainee, STC conducts on-site monitoring of approximately 5 percent of all courses annually. The purpose of on-site monitoring by STC staff is to cross reference trainee ratings against actual classroom presentations in terms of overall quality and adherence to course certification agreements. STC has computerized its major data collection operations, enabling CSA staff to: compare training courses; evaluate course relevancy; monitor program growth; determine trends in hiring and retention; maintain core job skills relevancy and monitor cost-effectiveness of certified courses.

STC – State Workforce

ffective July 1, 2005, as part of California's corrections reorganization plan, CSA's mission was expanded from a local corrections focus to include improving the hiring and training of corrections personnel working in California's youth and adult state correctional facilities. Specifically, AB 271 requires CSA to develop, approve and monitor selection standards for entry-level State correctional peace officer personnel and training standards for entry-level, advanced rank-and-file, first line supervisory and second line supervisory state correctional peace officer personnel.

Selection and training standards development begins with an analysis of the jobs in question. Traditional job analysis, which examines a single classification and takes an average of 12 months to complete, is generally the basis for this development. However, the large number of state correctional peace officer job classifications that need analyzing (47) makes any traditional approach prohibitively expensive and time consuming.

Fortunately, in State corrections, jobs overlap in terms of content. This overlap allows for the use of an innovative approach that involves identifying the similarities between job classifications, identifying the tasks and requirements common to the different classifications, determining how classifications might combine into groups and subsequently analyzing the classifications in those groups.

The goal of this approach is to capitalize on the similarities between jobs for better efficiency of human resource practices and less duplication of effort while respecting the uniqueness of each individual job at the same time. This approach has been used in the past in other arenas, such as the military and in research, with positive implications for the future of job analysis and its use in personnel research.

Completion of the job analysis is only the first step in CSA's multi-phased plan to implement a comprehensive selection and training standards program for the State corrections workforce. Future steps include:

- Developing selection and training standards for all 47 designated correctional peace officer classifications.
- Introducing all standards as regulation.
- Implementing a comprehensive monitoring program.
- Designing a system for measuring program effectiveness.
- Initiating a five-year cycle of review and revision.

A comprehensive system of standards development and maintenance maximizes selection and training programs and protects California from expensive fair employment lawsuits that can result from unsubstantiated selection and training practices. In order to implement and manage a program of the size and scope of the State correctional peace officer workforce within a reasonable time frame, additional resources are required. The targeted completion date of each identified work phase and its subsequent benefit shall be determined by the availability of resources.

The Future

roper staff selection and training will continue to be critical issues for local corrections agencies throughout California. Changes in technology, statutory and case law, professional practices, social issues and demographics drive the need to constantly update staff selection and training practices. In addition, large numbers of retirements, competition between agencies for qualified personnel and the infusion of funds for the construction and expansion of local detention facilities in recent years will continue to impact staff recruitment and training needs, particularly in the juvenile arena.

Over the years, statewide evaluation data consistently indicate that STC's selection criteria and job-related training curricula have had a substantial positive impact on local corrections, resulting in:

- Increased job skills and professionalism.
- Reduced injuries to staff and offenders.
- Less litigation and court intervention than prior to implementation of the program.
- Greater safety and effectiveness in operating facilities and programs.

STC will continue its ongoing objectives of:

- Analyzing demographic and economic shifts that will impact the recruitment, selection and retention of high quality staff to work in local corrections.
- Conducting ongoing research necessary to maintain defensible selection exams for entry-level corrections and probation officers.
- Conducting ongoing research in job task analysis necessary to maintain the core (entry-level) training curriculum for all three disciplines (probation officer, juvenile corrections officer, and adult corrections officer).
- Focusing research expertise and technical assistance in the area of core training to maintain and increase quality of instruction provided by public and private providers.

By accomplishing these objectives, the STC program will continuously improve its ability to assist local agencies in achieving a high quality of staff selection and training, which contributes significantly to the safe and effective operation of local detention facilities.

Appendix A

2005 Jail Profile Survey Results

2005 JAIL PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

JAIL SYSTEM DATA			
Average Daily Population (ADP) for 2005	79,615		
ADP for the 4th Quarter of 2005	80,725		
Current number of beds that meet Title 24 Standards	74,906		
Highest one day average for 2005	86,091		
Number of bookings in 2005	1,282,902		
Percentage of males	87.0%		
Percentage of nonsentenced inmates	66.8%		
Percentage of felony inmates	78.1%		
Percentage of inmates in maximum-security housing	30.4%		
Percentage of inmates who are criminal/illegal aliens	10.6%		
Pretrial inmates released due to lack of space in 2005	94,896		
Sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2005	138,504		
Unserved felony arrest warrants as of mid-November 2005	285,216		
Unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants as of mid-November 2005	2,391,801		

Appendix B

2005 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Results

2005 JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

	JUVENILE HALLS	CAMPS	OTHER
Rated Capacity ¹	7,904	5,477	N/A
Average daily population	6,825	4,075	2,624
Percent of Total	50.47%	30.13%	19.4%
Average Monthly Juvenile Hall Bookings	9,281.9		
Gender by Detention Type			
Male	82%	89%	
Female	18%	11%	
Distribution of Charges			
Felony	64%	69%	
Misdemeanor	36%	31%	
Age Range by Type of Detention			
Under 12	.17%	0.0%	
12 to 14	14.4%	7.4%	
15 to 17	77.9%	77.5%	
18 and over	8.3%	15.6%	

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¹Rated Capacity is the number of beds that comply with Title 15, California Code of Regulations requirements.

Appendix C

Adult Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2005

ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2005 Inmate Occupants per 10,000 of General Population

County	January 1, 2005 Gen Pop**	2005 ADP	Rate
Yuba	68,618	408.42	59.5
Glenn	28,523	144.08	50.5
Inyo	18,599	85.92	46.2
Del Norte	29,355	127.67	43.5
Lake	64,180	261.42	40.7
Modoc	9,813	36.83	37.5
Imperial	164,221	575.33	35.0
Fresno	892,325	3,028.75	33.9
Tulare	417,287	1,363.58	32.7
Sutter	90,627	283.75	31.3
Mariposa	18,281	55.42	30.3
Mendocino	90,487	273.75	30.3
Merced	244,320	719.58	29.5
Trinity	14,025	41.08	29.3
Tehama	61,378	179.08	29.2
Kern	770,424	2,239.00	29.1
Humboldt	132,434	377.00	28.5
San Bernardino	1,977,822	5,466.33	27.6
Monterey	425,055	1,149.42	27.0
Alameda	1,503,790	4,045.25	26.9
Santa Clara	1,760,741	4,638.58	26.3
Mono	13,512	35.33	26.1
Madera	142,837	373.25	26.1
Sacramento	1,379,103	3,574.42	25.9
Solano	422,094	1,062.50	25.2
Stanislaus	510,858	1,283.67	25.1
Plumas	21,557	53.00	24.6
Amador	38,221	92.25	24.1
Sonoma	478,724	1,137.33	23.8
Butte	216,401	512.75	23.7
Santa Barbara	419,678	981.00	23.4
Santa Cruz	260,634	597.33	22.9
Lassen	35,696	80.92	22.7
Tuolumne	58,215	131.83	22.6
Yolo	188,858	425.83	22.5
San Francisco	794,850	1,781.42	22.4
Colusa	21,315	47.33	22.2
San Benito	57,700	125.50	21.8
Statewide Average Inc		120.00	21.5
Orange	3,061,094	6,562.91	21.4
Shasta	180,984	381.92	21.1
Kings	146,487	301.75	20.6
San Joaquin	664,369	1,347.33	20.3
Ventura	815,528	1,652.92	20.3
Siskiyou	46,410	92.50	19.9
Sierra	3,514	7.00	19.9
Napa	133,526	260.33	19.5
El Dorado	175,550	338.50	19.3
San Luis Obispo	262,593	505.50	19.3
Nevada	100,227	183.83	18.3
San Diego	3,057,000	5,430.67	17.8
Los Angeles	10,223,055	17,931.67	17.5
Placer	313,931	530.33	16.9
Riverside	1,931,437	3,246.92	16.8
Calaveras	45,711	76.25	16.7
Contra Costa	1,025,900	1,659.92	16.2
San Mateo	721,350	1,068.67	14.8
Marin	252,195	311.42	12.3
TOTAL	37,004,661	79,686.24	21.5
	J., J.	,	

^{*}California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2005.

^{**}Total includes Alpine County (Total: 1,242).

Appendix D

Juvenile Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2005

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2005 Detainee Occupants per 10,000 of General Population

County	January 1, 2005 Gen Pop**	2005 ADP	Rate
Colusa***	21,315	50.83	23.8
Del Norte	29,355	40.42	13.8
Yuba	68,618	55.08	8.0
Glenn	28,523	22.67	7.9
Trinity	14,025	10.33	7.4
Kings	146,487	93.75	6.4
Inyo	18,599	10.83	5.8
Lake	64,180	35.17	5.5
Madera	142,837	76.67	5.4
Fresno	892,325	471.92	5.3
Shasta	180,984	95.67	5.3
Kern	770,424	379.00	4.9
Tehama	61,378	30.17	4.9
Tulare	417,287	190.17	4.6
Mendocino	90,487	37.08	4.1
Lassen	35,696	14.17	4.0
Sacramento	1,379,103	508.67	3.7
Santa Barbara	419,678	149.83	3.6
Los Angeles	10,223,055	3,540.58	3.5
Monterey	425,055	141.83	3.3
San Mateo	721,350	237.42	3.3
Statewide Average Incard		202	3.0
Humboldt	132,434	40.08	3.0
San Joaquin	664,369	198.00	3.0
Siskiyou	46,410	13.75	3.0
Merced	244,320	69.75	2.9
San Benito	57,700	16.42	2.8
Imperial	164,221	45.92	2.8
Stanislaus	510,858	139.92	2.7
San Bernardino	1,977,822	530.50	2.7
Butte	216,401	55.17	2.5
Napa	133,526	32.67	2.4
San Diego	3,057,000	742.92	2.4
Orange	3,061,094	743.50	2.4
Contra Costa	1,025,900	247.67	2.4
Solano	422,094	101.75	2.4
Sonoma	478,724	114.17	2.4
El Dorado	175,550	41.08	2.3
Nevada	100,227	23.42	2.3
Ventura	815,528	187.58	2.3
Riverside	1,931,437	428.92	2.2
Alameda	1,503,790	313.17	2.1
Santa Clara	1,760,741	358.25	2.0
Yolo	188,858	35.33	1.9
San Luis Obispo	262,593	40.33	1.5
Placer	313,931	46.33	1.5
San Francisco	794,850	117.08	1.5
Marin	252,195	29.92	1.2
Santa Cruz	260,634	16.42	0.6
Mono****	13,512	0.25	0.2
Mariposa****	18,281	0.08	0.0
Amador****	38,221	0.00	0.0
Plumas****	21,557	0.00	0.0
Sierra****	3,514	0.00	0.0
Tuolumne****	58,215	0.00	0.0
TOTAL	37,004,661	10,922.61	3.0
IOIAL	37,004,001	10,922.01	3.0

^{*}California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2003.

^{**}Total includes Alpine, Calaveras, Modoc and Sutter (Total: 137,380)

 $^{{}^{\}star\star\star} \text{Includes Fouts Springs Youth Facility, which also houses juveniles from other counties.}$

^{****}These counties operate Special Purpose Juvenile Halls only, which hold juveniles for up to 96 hours.

Appendix E

Adult Detention Facilities In Full Compliance

County	Facility Name	Туре
Alameda	Tuomiy Tumo	.,,,,,
	Gale/Schenone Hall of Justice	СН
	Wiley Manuel Courthouse	CH
	Fremont Hall of Justice	CHJ
	George E. McDonald Hall of Justice	CH
	Hayward Hall of Justice	CHJ
	Alameda City Jail	IJ
	Fremont Police Facility	1
	Hayward Police Department	IJ
	Livermore Police Facility	THJ
	Newark Police Department	THJ
	Peralta Police Services	THJ
	Pleasanton Police Department	THJ
	San Leandro City Jail	IJ
	Union City Police Department	THJ
Colusa	Officity Folice Department	IIIJ
Colusa	Colusa County Courthouse	CH
Contra Costa	Colusa County Countilouse	СП
Contra Costa	Martinez Detention Equility	ll ll
	Martinez Detention Facility	III
	Marsh Creek Detention Facility	
	West County Detention Facility	THJ
	Antioch Police Facility	
	Brentwood Police Department-new	THJ
	Concord Police Facility	THJ
	San Pablo Police Department	THJ
<u> </u>	Walnut Creek Police Department	TH
El Dorado	FID. 1.0. 1.11	
	El Dorado County Jail	II
_	South Lake Tahoe Jail	II
Fresno		
	Huron Police Holding Facility	THJ
Inyo		
	Inyo County Jail	II .
	Bishop Police Department	THJ
Kern		
	Mojave Jail	IJ
	Bear Valley Police Department	THJ
	California City Police Dept.	THJ
	Delano City Jail	IJ
	Ridgecrest Police Department	THJ
	Shafter Police Department	THJ
	Ridgecrest Substation	IJ
	Lamont Substation Court Holding	CH
	Justice Building Court Holding	CH
Kings		
	Kings County Branch Jail	II
	Lemoore Superior Court Holding	CH
	Avenal Superior Court Holding Facility	CH
	Corcoran Superior Court Holding Facility	CH
	Hanford Superior Court Holding Facility	CH
Lake		
	Clearlake Police Dept.	THJ

Country	Facility Name	Tyme
County	Facility Name	Туре
Los Angeles	LASD Crescenta Valley Station	IJ
	LASD Crescenta valley station	IJ
	LASD Lost Hills Station LASD Marina Del Rey Station	IJ
		IJ
	LASD Pico Rivera Station	
	LASD Downey Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD Alhambra Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Burbank Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD Edelman Children's Ct.	CH
	LASD Languages Investig Ct	CHJ
	LASD Lancaster Juvenile Ct.	CH
	LASD Airport Court	CHJ
	LASD Inglewood Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Bellflower Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. North	CHJ
	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. South	CHJ
	LASD Antelope Valley Sup. Ct.	CHJ
	Arcadia Police Department	IJ
	Beverly Hills City Jail	IJ
	Burbank Police Facility	IJ
	LASD Cerritos Station	IJ
	Covina City Jail	IJ
	El Segundo City Jail	IJ
	Gardena City Jail	IJ
	Glendora City Jail	IJ
	Hermosa Beach City Jail	IJ
	Long Beach City Jail	I
	L.A. Airport Police	THJ
	LAPD Valley Jail Section (Van Nuys)	I
	LAPD Hollywood Division	I
	LAPD Wilshire Division	I
	Montebello City Jail	IJ
	Palos Verdes Estates City Jail	IJ
	Pomona City Jail	IJ
	Redondo Beach City Jail	IJ
	San Fernando City Jail	IJ
	Santa Monica City Jail	IJ
	Signal Hill City Jail	IJ
	Torrance City Jail	IJ
	Vernon City Jail	IJ
Marin		
	Marin County Jail	II
	Marin County Court Holding	СН
Merced		
	Los Banos City Jail	IJ
Mono		
	Mono County Jail	II
Monterey		
	Monterey City Jail	IJ
	King City Holding Facility	CH
Napa		
-	Napa County Courthouse	CH

County	Facility Name	Туре
Nevada		
	Nevada County Court Holding	CH
	Wayne Brown Correctional Facility	II
	Truckee Substation	I
Orange		
-	Orange County Mens Jail	II
	Lamoreaux Juvenile Justice Ctr	CH
	Brea City Jail	THJ
	Buena Park Police Department	IJ
	Cypress City Jail	THJ
	Huntington Beach City Jail	IJ
	Irvine City Jail	THJ
	Irvine Police-Spectrum Facility	THJ
	Newport Beach City Jail	IJ
	Orange Police Department	THJ
	Tustin Police Department	THJ
	Harbor Justice Center	CHJ
	Santa Ana Police Facility	IIJ
	Seal Beach City Jail	ı
Placer	, and a second s	
	Placer County Main Jail	ll ll
	Placer County Minimum Security	ll ll
	Tahoe City Jail	IJ
	Placer County Court Holding	CH
	Placer County Jail Courtroom	CH
	Historical Courthouse	CH
	Roseville Police Department	IJ
	RosevilleSuperior Court	CH
Riverside	- Noormoodponor Count	0
	Hall of Justice	CH
	Southwest Justice Center	CH
	Family Law Courts	CH
	Larson Justice Center	CH
	Blythe Court	CH
	Hemet Court	CHJ
	Cathedral City Police Dept.	THJ
Sacramento		
	Wm. R. Ridgeway Court	СНЈ
	Carol Miller Justice Center	CH
	Rio Cosumnes Womens Facility	II
San Bernarding		
	San Bernardino Barstow	IJ
	S. B. Dependency Court	CH
	Fontana Courthouse	CHJ
	San Bernardino Co-Foothill	CHJ
	Fontana Police Department	THJ
	Upland Police Department	THJ
	op.a.ia i olioo Bopartillolit	1110

County	Facility Name	Type
County San Diego	Facility Name	Туре
San Diego	San Diogo Control Iail	II
	San Diego Central Jail Hall of Justice	CH
		СН
	Juvenile Courts Building	
	Chula Vista Court Holding	CH
	Vista Detention Facility	II OU
	Vista Court Holding	CH
	El Cajon Court Holding	CH
	Work Furlough/Correctional Alternatives Inc.	IV
	Work Furlough Oversite Unit	TH
	S. D. Santee Station	THJ
	S. D. Alpine Substation	THJ
	San Marcos Station	THJ
	Carlsbad City Jail	THJ
San Francisco	0.50.17.	-
	San Francisco Co Jail #9	TH
0	S. F. Civic Center Courthouse	СН
San Joaquin	0. 1. 11.75.10	6111
	Stockton Unified Superior Ct	CHJ
	Lodi City Jail	IJ
	Lodi Unified Superior Ct.	CH
	Manteca Unified Superior Ct.	CH
	Ripon Police Department	THJ
	Tracy Unified Superior Ct.	CH
	Tracy Police Department	THJ
San Luis Obispo		
	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm	III
	Pismo Beach Police Dept.	THJ
San Mateo		
	Men's Weekend Facility	III
	Minimum Security Transitional Facility	III
	San Mateo Hall of Justice	CHJ
	San Mateo Northern Court Holding	CHJ
	Colma Police Department	THJ
	Millbrae Police Department	THJ
	Redwood city police	THJ
	So San Francisco Police Dept.	THJ
Santa Barbara		
	Santa Barbara Superior Court Holding	CH
	Lompoc Court Holding Facility	CH
	Santa Maria Superior Court Holding Facility	CH
	Lompoc City Jail	IJ
Santa Clara		
	Women's Residential Center	IV
	Criminal Courts Annex	CH
	Hall of Justice Courts	CHJ
	Mt View Work Furlough Facility	IV
	Santa Clara PD	THJ
	Mountain View Police Dept	THJ
	Morgan Hill Police Department	THJ
	South County Justice Center	CHJ
	Sunnyvale Dept Public Safety	THJ

County	Facility Name	Туре
Santa Cruz		
	Santa Cruz RountreeLane Min	III
	Santa Cruz Medium Security	II
	Santa Cruz Blaine Womens Min	III
	Santa Cruz Courthouse	CH
Shasta		
	Shasta County Courts	СНЈ
Siskiyou	Ondota County Counts	01.0
Clorryou	Siskiyou County Jail	1 11
Solano	Olong ou County can	
Ociario	Solano Vallejo Justice Center	СН
	Solano Co. Justice Center Cts	CHJ
		THJ
	Dixon Police Department	THJ
	Suisun City Police Department	THJ
0	Vacaville Police Department	IHJ
Sonoma	One area Main Adult D. C. C.	
	Sonoma Main Adult Detention	II TO THE PERSON OF THE PERSON
	Cloverdale Police Department	THJ
	Cotati Police Department	THJ
	Sonoma-Petaluma City Jail	THJ
	Rohnert Park Public Safety Fac.	THJ
Stanislaus		
	Stanislaus Co Public Safety Center	II
Tehama		
	Corning Justice Court	CH
	Red Bluff Court Holding	CH
Tulare		
	Tulare County Jail	II
	Pre-trial facility	II
	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	II
	Men's Correctional Facility	II
	Pre-Trial Court Facility	CH
	Visalia Court Holding	CHJ
	Tulare/Pixley Court Holding	CH
	Dinuba Court Holding	СН
Ventura		
	Hall of Justice	CHJ
	East County Court	CH
	East Valley Temp Holding	TH
	Ventura Co Work Furlough	IV
	Ventura JJ Center Court	CH
	Santa Paula City Jail	THJ
	Simi Valley Police Department	THJ
Yolo	Onthi valley I office Department	1110
1 010	Devis Delice Departure and	T
	Davis Police Department	THJ

Appendix F

Adult Detention Facilities Non-Compliance Report

ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT 2004/06 Inspection Cycle

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
Alameda				
	Glenn E. Dyer	II		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Santa Rita Jail	II		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.8	Dormitories
			3.4	Showers
	Berkeley Public Safety Center	IJ		
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1241	Minimum Diet
Amador				
	Amador County Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Butte				
	Butte County Jail	II	400=	<u> </u>
	Dutte County Count Helding	OI I	1027	Number of Personnel
	Butte County Court Holding	CH	4054	Communicable Biography
			1051	Communicable Diseases
	Chies City Isil	T	2.26	Attorney Interview Space
	Chico City Jail	THJ	1027	Number of Personnel
	Paradise Police Department	THJ	1021	Number of Personner
	Faradise Folice Department	1113	1027	Number of Personnel
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
Calaveras			207.1(u)	WIG-0 Flour Ellillit
Calaveras	Calaveras County Jail	II		
	Calavorae County Can		1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Colusa				0
-	Colusa County Jail	II		
	ĺ		207.1(b)	WIC-707.1 Housing Eligibility
Contra Costa			. ,	, , ,
	Martinez Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Pinole Police Department	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Richmond Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Pleasant Hill Police Dept	THJ		
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody

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ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT 2004/06 Inspection Cycle

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	Pittsburg Superior Court	СН		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	A. F. Bray Superior Court	СН		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	Richmond Superior Court	CHJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	Walnut Creek Superior Court	СН		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	Pittsburg Police Facility	THJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			9999	No Fire Clearance
Del Norte				
	Del Norte County Jail	II		
	,		1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			8227	Multiple Cells
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	Del Norte County Courthouse	СН		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			9999	No Fire Clearance
Fresno				
	Fresno South Annex Jail	II		
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Fresno North Annex Jail	II	OLLI	Manage Conc
	T. Sono Total Filmon dall	"	1027	Number of Personnel
			2.8	Dormitories
	<u> </u>	1	2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	Fresno County Main Jail	II	0.7	
		"	1027	Number of Personnel
	Fresno Co Satellite Jail	III	1021	Transport of Coordinate
	1 100 10 Od Odioliko Jak	111	1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
	+		2.11	Medical Examination Room
			2.8	Downsons
	+	-	2.9	Dayrooms Tailete Uringle
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	Clovis Police Department	THJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1212	Vermin Control
	Coalinga Police Dept	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1151	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
	Firebaugh Police Dept.	THJ		
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Kingsburg Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Parlier Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1145	Decision on Secure Detention
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1212	Vermin Control
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Kerman Police Department	TH		
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1213	Detoxification Treatment
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	Fresno Superior Court Holding	СН		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	North Annex Court Holding	СН		-
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Fresno Family Court Holding	CHJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Juvenile Dependency Cts. 1/00	CHJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Firebaugh Justice Court	СН		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Coalinga Justice Court	СН		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
enn				

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	Glenn Co Adult Detention Fac	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.5	Beds
Humboldt				
	Humboldt Co. Corr. Facility	II		
			2.8	Dormitories
	Humboldt County Court Facility	СН		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Eureka Police Department	THJ		
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
Imperial				
	Imperial Adult Regional Fac.	П		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.25	Confidential Interview Rooms
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Herbert Hughes Corr. Center	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.25	Confidential Interview Rooms
			2.9	Dayrooms
	El Centro Court Holding	СН		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Calexico City Jail	THJ		
			3.4	Showers
	Calexico Court Holding	СН		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.26	Attorney Interview Space
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Brawley Muni Court	СН		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			2.26	Attorney Interview Space
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.12	Weapons Locker
Kern				
	Central Receiving Facility	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Lerdo Pre-Trial Facility	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Lerdo Maximum	II		
			1065	Exercise & Recreation
	Lerdo Minimum Facility	II		
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Arvin City Jail	THJ		
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Lamont Substation Holding Facility	THJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Delano Court Holding	CH		
			1050	Classification Plan
	Kern River Valley Substation	THJ	1007	lu
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	T (0	011	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Taft Court Holding	CH	0.00	A II M II I O I
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	0, 6, 0, 111.11	011	3.12	Weapons Locker
	Shafter Court Holding	CH	1050	Olassification Plan
	Teff Delice Demonstrate	- 	1050	Classification Plan
	Taft Police Department	IJ	1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1020	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
Kings			1027	Number of resonner
Killys	Kings County Jail	II		
	Tango County Can	"	2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
Lake				
	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	II		
	The state of the s		2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
Lassen			-	
	Lassen Adult Detention Facility	II		
			2.5	Safety Cell
Los Angeles			-	
y	LA Central Jail	IIJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1200	Responsibility for Health Care Services
			1204	Health Care Staff Procedures

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1205	MMH Records
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1230	Food Handlers
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1248	Medical Diets
			1267	Hair Care Services
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	LA Twin Towers Corr. Facility	IIJ		
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1207.5	Special Mental Disorder Assessment
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1230	Food Handlers
			1242	Menus
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1248	Medical Diets
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	L A Inmate Reception Center	IIJ		
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
	LA North County Corr. Facility	II		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1265	Issue of Personal Care Items
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	LA Pitchess East Facility	II		
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1230	Food Handlers
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1267	Hair Care Services
			2.8	Dormitories

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			3.4	Showers
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	LA Pitchess South (No. Annex)	II		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	LA Pitchess North Facility	II		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1202	Health Service Audits
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1241	Minimum Diet
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	LA Century Reg. Det. Facility	II		
			1230	Food Handlers
	LASD Altadena Station	1		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1267	Hair Care Services
	LASD Avalon Station	IJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1240	Frequency of Serving
			1272	Mattresses
	LASD Carson Station	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	LA Century Type I Booking Ctr.	IJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1212	Vermin Control
	LASD Industry Station	IJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1272	Mattresses
	LASD East LA Station	IJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1147	Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Locked Enclosure
			1148	Minors in Secure Det. Outside a Locked Enclosure
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			1212	Vermin Control
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	LASD Lakewood Station	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1151	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	LASD Lennox Station	IJ		
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	LASD Lomita Station	IJ		
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1246	Food Serving & Supervision
	LASD Norwalk Station	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1267	Hair Care Services
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
	LASD San Dimas Station-New	IJ		
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	LASD Santa Clarita Station	IJ		
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	LASD Temple City Station	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1213	Detoxification Treatment
	LASD C. S. Foltz Superior Ct.	CHJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
	LASD Van Nuys Superior Court	CHJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	LASD Walnut Station	IJ		
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	LASD West Hollywood Station	IJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
	LASD Lancaster Station	IJ		
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			1212	Vermin Control
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	LASD Compton Superior Ct.	CHJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Alhambra Police Department	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Azusa City Jail	IJ		
			1145	Decision on Secure Detention
	Baldwin Park City Jail	IJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Bell City Jail	IJ		
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Bell Gardens Police Department	THJ		

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1145	Decision on Secure Detention
			1147	Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Locked Enclosure
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Claremont City Jail	IJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	Culver City Jail	IJ		
			1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
	Downey City Jail	THJ	. 320	25.752.57.0 2
	Dominoy Ony van	1110	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	El Monte City Jail	IJ	207.1(u)	WiG-0 Flour Limit
	Et Morite City Jan	13	1025	Continuing Professional Training
	Clandala City Iail	IJ	1025	Continuing Professional Training
	Glendale City Jail	IJ	0.0	Circula Consumant Calla
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Hawthorne City Jail	IJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Huntington Park City Jail	IJ		
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Inglewood City Jail	IJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	La Verne City Jail	IJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	LAPD Parker Center	ı	-	· · · · · ·
			2.8	Dormitories
	LAPD Devonshire Division	1	2.0	
	D. O DOVORONIC DIVISION	'	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	LAPD Foothill Division	1	2.0	Omgic Occupancy Cens
	LAI A LOOKIIIII DIVISIOII		2.0	Single Occupancy Calls
	LADD 77th Conset D'		2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	LAPD 77th Street Div.	I	2.5	Safety Cell

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	LAPD Southwest Division	I		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	LAPD Pacific Division	1		
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Maywood City Jail	IJ		
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Monrovia City Jail	IJ		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Monterey Park City Jail	IJ		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	LASD North Valley Court	CHJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Pasadena City Jail	IJ	007.44.5	
	Carrie Cata City Iail	<u> </u>	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	South Gate City Jail	IJ	0000	No Fine Oleanana
	W +0 : 0': 1 ''	<u> </u>	9999	No Fire Clearance
	West Covina City Jail	IJ	4000	Commenting of Comments
	M/histing City Inil	11	1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
	Whittier City Jail	IJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1027	
Madera			1002	Visiting
viauera	Madera Adult Correctional Fac	II		
	Madera Addit Correctional Fac	"	1027	Number of Personnel
	Madera County Courthouse	CHJ	1021	Number of Fersonner
	madora obarny obarniouso	01.0	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
	Chowchilla Police Department	THJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1150	Supervision of Minors in Non-Secure Custody
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			3.12	Weapons Locker
Mariposa				
	Mariposa Co. Adult Det. Fac.	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Mendocino				
	Mendocino Adult Det. Facility	II		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Mendocino Superior Court	CH		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning

IV = Type IV

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	Fort Bragg Justice Center	THJ		
			1147	Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Locked Enclosure
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Fort Bragg Police Department	TH		
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Willits Justice Center	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1046	Death in Custody
			1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
1erced				
	Merced County Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	John Latorraca Correctional Facility	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
			2.8	Dormitories
			3.5	Beds
Modoc				
	Modoc County Jail	II		
			1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1065	Exercise & Recreation
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
				Medical Receiving Screening
			1207.5	Special Mental Disorder Assessment
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
onterey				
,	Monterey County Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.0	5g.0 000aparioj 00110
	Salinas Court Holding	CHJ		

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	Marina Traffic Court	СН		
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
	Monterey County Rehabilitation	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1062	Visiting
	Soledad Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	King City Jail	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
Napa	Nena Causty I-11			
	Napa County Jail	ll ll	2.4	Schoring Coll
			2.4	Sobering Cell Safety Cell
			2.5 8227	Multiple Cells
	Calistoga Police Department	THJ	0221	Multiple Cells
	Canstoga i once Department	1113	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Orange			1000	Osc of Coboling Con
Orango	Intake Release Center	II		
	make release conter		2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Orange County Women's Jail	II	2.0	enigre company conc
	- tanigo cominy tronscribed		1248	Medical Diets
			2.8	Dormitories
	James A Musick Facilities	II		
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1241	Minimum Diet
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8229	Multiple Rooms
	Theo Lacy	II		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Anaheim City Jail	IJ		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Costa Mesa City Jail	IJ		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Fountain Valley Police Dept	THJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Fullerton CityJail	IJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Laguna Beach City Hall	THJ		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	La Habra City Jail	IJ		
			1055	Use of Safety Cell

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1148	Minors in Secure Det. Outside a Locked Enclosure
	South Justice Center	CHJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	North Justice Center	CHJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
Placer				
	Rocklin Police Department	THJ		
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
Plumas				
	Plumas Count Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.4	Sobering Cell
Riverside				
	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1053	Administrative Segregation
	Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Southwest Detention Center	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Blythe Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			2.12	Medical Examination Room
	Indio Jail	II	400=	
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
	0 0 1 1		2.8	Dormitories
	Corona City Jail	THJ	10==	
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
	Dalas Canin as City, Inil		1057	Developmentally Disabled
	Palm Springs City Jail	IJ	1050	Use of Schering Cell
			1056 1147	Use of Sobering Cell Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Locked Enclosure
	Desert Het Springs Belies Dest	TUI	114/	Oupervision or ivilliors field inside a Locked Enclosure
	Desert Hot Springs Police Dept	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training Number of Personnel
			1027	Classification Plan
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	+		2.4 207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
Sacramento	+		201.1(u)	WIG OTION LIMIT
Jacianieniu	Sacramento County Main Jail	II		
	Gastamonio County Main Jali	- "	1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
	+		2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	II	۷.۷۷	Additioning System
	NIO COSUMINES CONECTIONAL CU.	"	1044	Incident Penorte
			1044	Incident Reports

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1080	Rules & Disciplinary Penalties
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			3.4	Showers
	Galt Police Department	THJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
San Benito				
	San Benito Adult Detention	II		
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
San Bernardino				
	San Bernardino Central Detention Center	П		
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1243	Food Manager
			1248	Medical Diets
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	San Bernardino Big Bear	IJ		
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	San Bernardino Glen Helen	Ш		
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1248	Medical Diets
			2.8	Dormitories
	Adelanto Detention Center	П		
			1241	Minimum Diet
	San Bernardino Colorado River Station - Needles	IJ		
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	San Bernardino Morongo Basin	IJ		
	3		2.4	Sobering Cell
	San Bernardino Victor Valley	IJ		y
		1	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
		1	2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	West Valley Detention Center	II		,
		† <u>"</u>	1241	Minimum Diet
		1	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
	Ontario Police Department	THJ		The state of the s
	2	1	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
		1	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	San Bernardino Police Fac	THJ	(a)	
		1110	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
		1	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
San Diego		1	207.1(u)	THO OTHOR EITH
Can Diego	Madge Bradley Court Holding	СН		
	maage bradiey Court Holding	1 011	2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			۷.۷۷	Audio Monitoring System

IV = Type IV

1.3.12 Wespons Locker	County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
2.21 Storage Rooms 2.6 Single Occupancy Cells 2.7 Double Occupancy Cells 2.7 Double Occupancy Cells 2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers 3.27 Multiple Cells 3.27 Multiple Cells 3.28 Multiple Cells 3.29 Dayrooms 3.20 Multiple Cells 3.20 Double Occupancy Cells 3.20 Dormitories 3.20				3.12	Weapons Locker
2.6 Single Occupancy Cells		Las Colinas Womens Detention	II		
2.7 Double Occupancy Cells				2.21	Storage Rooms
2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers South Bay Detention Facility II				2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers 8227 Multiple Cells				2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
3.4 Showers 8227 Multiple Cells				2.8	Dormitories
South Bay Detention Facility II 2.7 Double Occupancy Cells				2.9	Dayrooms
South Bay Detention Facility				3.4	Showers
2.7 Double Occupancy Cells				8227	Multiple Cells
George Bailey Detention Facility		South Bay Detention Facility	II		
2.8 Dormitories 3.1 Tollets-Urinals 3.2 Washbasins				2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
3.1 Toilets-Urinals 3.2 Washbasins East Mesa Detention Facility II 2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms Poway Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ Valley Center Station Vall		George Bailey Detention Facility	II		
Bast Mesa Detention Facility				2.8	Dormitories
East Mesa Detention Facility				3.1	Toilets-Urinals
2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 2				3.2	Washbasins
2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 2.9 Dayrooms 2.9 Dayrooms 2.9 Dayrooms 2.9 Dayrooms 2.07.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit 2.07.1(d) WIC-6		East Mesa Detention Facility	II		
Poway Station				2.8	Dormitories
Poway Station				2.9	Dayrooms
207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Poway Station	THJ		,
Fallbrook Substation THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Valley Center Station THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Descanso Detention Facility II 2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1025 Centinuing Professional Training Chula Vista Police Department JJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo				207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Fallbrook Substation	THJ		
Valley Center Station				207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
1027 Number of Personnel 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Valley Center Station	THJ		
207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit			11.13	1027	Number of Personnel
Descanso Detention Facility 2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Julian Substation THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1027 Number of Personnel 1028 CH & TH Facility Training 1029 Number of Personnel 1040 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1025 Continuing Professional Training Chula Vista Police Department JU 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Let 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit					
2.8 Dormitories 2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Julian Substation THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1027 Number of Personnel CH & TH Facility Training Number of Personnel 1028 CH & TH Facility Training 1027 Number of Personnel 1028 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1120 First Aid Kit(s) Chula Vista Police Department J 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Let 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Descanso Detention Facility	Ш	20111(0)	
2.9 Dayrooms 3.4 Showers S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ		2 cocanos 2 cionicion i domisy		2.8	Dormitories
S. D. Lemon Grove Station S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Number of Personnel 1027 Number of Personnel 1028 CH & TH Facility Training 1029 Number of Personnel 1040 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
S. D. Lemon Grove Station THJ 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit Julian Substation THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Number of Personnel 1027 Number of Personnel 1028 CH & TH Facility Training 1029 Number of Personnel 1040 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Chula Vista Police Department J 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
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Julian Substation THJ 1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Number of Personnel 1027 Number of Personnel 1028 Death in Custody 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo		S. B. Edmon Grava etation	11.10	207 1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
1027 Number of Personnel Coronado Police Department		Julian Substation	THI	201.1(0)	Wild of Flour Ellink
Coronado Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1027 Number of Personnel 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1240 First Aid Kit(s) 1250 Continuing Professional Training 1051 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Local 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Julian Gubstation	1110	1027	Number of Personnel
National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1027 Number of Personnel 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1046 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1250 First Aid Kit(s) Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1050 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Local 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Coronado Police Department	THI	1027	Number of reformer
National City Police Department THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1027 Number of Personnel 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo		Coronado i onoc Department	1110	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
1024 CH & TH Facility Training 1027 Number of Personnel 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo		National City Police Department	THI	1027	orra riri domey framing
1027 Number of Personnel 1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo		Transfer Only 1 onloo Department	1113	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
1046 Death in Custody 1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
1144 Contact Between Minors and Adult Pri 1220 First Aid Kit(s) Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
Decenside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
Oceanside Police Facility THJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo					
Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1024 CH & TH Facility Training Chula Vista Police Department 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Oceanside Police Facility	TUI	1220	i iist alu Mil(s)
Chula Vista Police Department IJ 1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Oceanside Folice Facility	IUI	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
1025 Continuing Professional Training 1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Chule Viete Pelies Department	 	1024	CH & TH FACILITY HAIFIING
1147 Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Lo 207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit		Criuia vista Folice Department	IJ	1005	Continuing Professional Training
207.1(d) WIC-6 Hour Limit			-		
			-		,
San Francisco I	\ F '			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
San Francisco County Jail #1	an Francisco				

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			2.5	Safety Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	San Francisco County Jail #8	II		
			2.1	Exercise Area
			2.5	Safety Cell
	San Francisco County Jail #2	II		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Hall Of Justice Courthouse	СН		
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	San Francisco Co. Jail #5	II		
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	S.F. Northern Police Station	THJ		
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
	S.F. Ingleside Police Station	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	S.F. Richmond Police Station	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			9999	No Fire Clearance
	S.F. Bayview Police Station	THJ		
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
	S.F. Taraval Police Station	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
	S.F. Mission Police Station	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	S.F. Park Police Station	THJ		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
	S.F. Tenderloin Station	THJ		
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
	South Terminal-SF International Airport	THJ		
			1142	Written Policies and Procedures
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
an Joaquin				

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
	John J.Zunino Facility	II		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	II		
			2.8	Dormitories
San Luis Obispo	0			
	San Luis Obispo County Jail	II		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Atascadero Police Facility	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Grover Beach Jail	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Arroyo Grande Police Facility	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Paso Robles City Jail	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	San Luis Obispo County Court	СН		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
San Mateo				
	Womens Correctional Center	II		
			2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	Maguire Correctional Facility	ll ll		
			1027	Number of Personnel
	+		2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Palmant Palina P		8227	Multiple Cells
	Belmont Police Department	THJ	0007	Des On anima District District C
	Purlingene Police Persons		9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	Burlingame Police Department	THJ	1004	CU 9 TH Facility Training
		-	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
		-	1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	San Bruno Police Department	TILL	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	San Bruno Police Department	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Half Moon Bay Police Dept	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	пан мооп рау Ронсе Берг	INJ	1004	CH & TH Facility Training
	Monlo Park Police Department	TUI	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Menlo Park Police Department	THJ	1004	CU 9 TU Facility Training
1			1024	CH & TH Facility Training

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Pacifica Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
Santa Barbara				
	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	II		
			2.4	Sobering Cell
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Medium Security Facility	II		
			2.8	Dormitories
	Santa Maria Branch Jail	1		
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
Santa Clara				
	Santa Clara County Main Jail	IIJ		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Elmwood Complex - Men's facility	П		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			8229	Multiple Rooms
	Elmwood Complex - Women's Facility	II		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	Los Altos Police Department	THJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	San Jose Police Department	TH		
	,		2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.3	Drinking Fountains
			3.6	Lighting
Santa Cruz			0	
	Santa Cruz CountyJail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			2.9	Dayrooms Namada
Shasta			2.0	
- Tidola	Shasta County Main Jail	II		
	Chasta County Main Gail	"	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	<u> </u>		1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Sierra	<u> </u>		1000	Coc of Copering Con
Oleita	Sierra County Jail	II		
	Olema County Jan	Ш		

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			2.1	Exercise Area
olano				
	Claybank Facility	II		
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1248	Medical Diets
	Solano County Justice Center	II		
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
	V-II-i- D-II D-restaurat		1248	Medical Diets
	Vallejo Police Department	TH	1047	Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Dat Essility
				Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor in an Adult Det. Facility
			1147 1148	Supervision of Minors Held Inside a Locked Enclosure Minors in Secure Det. Outside a Locked Enclosure
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
Sonoma			207.1(u)	WIG-6 Flour Littlit
onoma	Sonoma-North County Facility	II		
	Continuation County Lacinty	"	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Sonoma Juvenile Justice Court	СН	1002	The Supplession Freplanning
	Continua davernic dadice court	011	9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	Sebastopol Public Safety Bldg	THJ		in the opening injurious international configuration
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Healdsburg Police Department	THJ		
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1151	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
Stanislaus				Ŭ.
	Stanislaus County Main Jail	II		
	,		1062	Visiting
	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	II		
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Turlock Police Services	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
Sutter				
	Sutter County Jail	II		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Yuba City Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
ehama				
	Tehama County Jail	II		
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
rinity				
	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	II		
			1023	Jail Management Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning

IV = Type IV

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Descriptions
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
Tulare				
	Porterville Substation	IJ		
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Dinuba Police Department	TH		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
	Porterville Police Department	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Tulare Police Facility	THJ		
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
Tuolumne				
	Tuolumne County Jail	II		
			1027	Number of Personnel
Ventura				
	Ventura County Main Jail	II		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1241	Minimum Diet
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Todd Road Jail	II		
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1241	Minimum Diet
V 1			2.9	Dayrooms
Yolo	Manage Batantian C. 1	 		
	Monroe Detention Center	II	4007	<u> </u>
			1027	Number of Personnel
		+	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Lainhannan Cantan	 	2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Leinberger Center	ll l	4007	Number of Developed
Vulsa		+	1027	Number of Personnel
Yuba	Vicha Causty Inil	 		
	Yuba County Jail	ll l	4050	Use of Oak sains Oall
		+	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories

Appendix G

Juvenile Detention Facilities In Full Compliance

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE 2004/06 Inspection Cycle

County	Facility Name	Туре
Alameda		
	Alameda Camp Sweeney	Camp
Colusa		
	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranch	Camp
Contra Costa		_
	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch	Camp
Del Norte		
	Del Norte Juvenile Hall	JH
	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch	Camp
El Dorado	515 1 0 1 1 11 11	
	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	JH
	So Lake Tahoe Juvenile Trtmnt Cntr	JH
	South TahoeChallenge Camp	Camp
Fresno	France On the spile heating Organia	
	Fresno Co. Juvenile Justice Campus	JH
Olama	Elkhorn Camp	Camp
Glenn	Jana Hahn Juyanila Hall	111
Imporial	Jane Hahn Juvenile Hall	JH
Imperial	Imperial County Invenile Hell	111
Invo	Imperial County Juvenile Hall	JH
Inyo	Invo County Invonile Hell	111
Kern	Inyo County Juvenile Hall	JH
Kem	Larry I Phoades Cressroads Essility	Comp
Vingo	Larry J. Rhoades Crossroads Facility	Camp
Kings	Kinga County July Poot Comp	Comp
	Kings County Juv. Boot Camp Kings Female Treatment Center	Camp Camp
Lassen	Kings Female Treatment Center	Camp
Lassen	Lassen County Juvenile Hall	JH
Los Angeles	Lasserr County Suverine Flair	311
LOS Aligeles	L. A. Afflerbaugh	Camp
	Challenger Memorial Youth Cen.	SPJH
	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	Camp
	L. A. Camp Bavid Gonzales L. A. Camp Karl Holton	Camp
	L. A. Camp Jarvis	Camp
	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	Camp
	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	Camp
	L. A. Camp Louis Routh	Camp
	L. A. Camp McNair	Camp
	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	Camp
	L. A. Camp Miller	Camp
	L. A. Camp Munz	Camp
	L. A. Camp Onizuka	Camp
	L. A. Camp Paige	Camp
	L. A. Camp Resnik	Camp
	L. A. Camp Rockey	Camp
	L. A. Camp Scobee	Camp
	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	Camp
	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	Camp
	L. A. Camp Smith	Camp
Marin		
	Marin County Juvenile Hall	JH
Mariposa		5
	Mariposa Special Purpose JH	SPJH
Mendocino		

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JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE 2004/06 Inspection Cycle

County	Facility Name	Туре
-	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	JH
Merced		
	Bear Creek Academy Youth Camp	Camp
Mono	Joan Green, Idademy Louin, Paris, Par	
1410110	Mono County SPJH	SPJH
Monterey	mono county of cri	0. 0
Montorey	Wellington M Smith Jr. J.H.	JH
Nevada	VVolimigion W Children C. C. 1.	011
Novada	Carl F. Bryan II	JH
Orange	Odiri : Biyan ii	011
Orango	Orange County Juvenile Hall	JH
	Orange Co. Lacy Juvenile Annex	JH
	Orange Co. Joplin Youth Center	Camp
	Orange Co. Jopini Foutif Center Orange Co. Los Pinos Camp	<u> </u>
		Camp
Dlacar	Orange Co. Youth Guidance Ctr.	Camp
Placer	Diagon Iuvanila Datantian	11.1
Plumas	Placer Juvenile Detention	JH
Piumas	Diverse Coverby Invention Hell	CDIII
Disconsists	Plumas County Juvenile Hall	SPJH
Riverside	Disconside Vestle Academy	0
0 1	Riverside Youth Academy	Camp
Sacramento		
	Sacramento County Juvenile Hall	JH
0 0	Sacramento County Boys Ranch	Camp
San Diego		
	East Mesa Juvenile Hall	JH
	Camp Barrett Y.C.C.	Camp
	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility	Camp
	Girls Rehabilitation Facility	Camp
San Francisco		
	San Francisco Youth Guidance Cntr	JH
San Luis Obispo		
	SLO County Juvenile Hall	JH
Santa Barbara		
	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall	JH
	Los Prieto Boys Camp	Camp
	Susan J. Gionfriddo Juvenile Justice Center	JH
	Los Prietos Boys Academy	Camp
Santa Clara		
	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall	JH
	Muriel Wright Center	Camp
Shasta		
	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	JH
	Regional Boys Camp	Camp
Solano		
	Solano County Juvenile Hall	JH
	Solano New Foundations	Camp
Sonoma		
	Sonoma Co. Sierra Youth Cntr.	Camp
Tehama		
	Tehama County Juvenile Hall	JH
Tulare		
	Tulare County Youth Facility	Camp
Ventura	<u> </u>	1
	VCPAJF Detention Services	JH

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE 2004/06 Inspection Cycle

County	Facility Name	Туре
	VCPAJF Commitment Services	Camp
	VCPAJF Secure Commitmemt Services	Camp

Appendix H

Juvenile Detention Facilities Non-Compliance Report

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
Alameda				
	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1370	Education Program
Butte				
	Butte Juvenile Detention	JH		
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
0 1 0 1			1390	Discipline.
Contra Costa	Contro Contro Innoceile Hell			
	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall	JH	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1324	Safety Checks
			1461	Minimum Diet
Fresno			1401	William Dict
. 100.10	Fresno County Juvenile Hall	JH		
		J	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1434	Consent for Health Care
	North Jail Annex Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
Humboldt				
	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1510	"Facility Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance"
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
	Humboldt Regional Center	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
Kern				
	James G. Bowles Juvenile Hall	JH	4.400	
	Avenue Te Channe	0	1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
	Avenues To Change	Camp	1422	Health Appraisale/Medical Eveningtions
	Camp Erwin Owen	Camp	1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
	Camp Liwin Owen	Camp	1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
	+		1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
	Pathways Academy	Camp	1402	Troutin Appraisation Modifical Examinations
	l alimayo / loadolliy		1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
Kings			1.02	
	Kings County Juvenile Center	JH		
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1343	Juvenile Facility Capacity
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1371	Recreation and Exercise
			1391	Discipline Process.
Lake				
	Lake County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1321	Staffing

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
Los Angeles				
	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1434	Consent for Health Care
	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			601	WIC-601 Offender Status
			1434	Consent for Health Care
	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1434	Consent for Health Care
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
Madera				
	Juvenile Detention Center	JH		
			1378	Social Awareness Program
	Juvenile Correctional Camp	Camp		
			1378	Social Awareness Program
Merced				
	Juv. Justice Corr. Complex	JH		
			1328	Safety Checks
			1378	Social Awareness Program
Monterey				
	Monterey County Youth Center	Camp		
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
Napa				
	Napa County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1321	Staffing
Orange				
	Youth Leadership Academy	Camp		
		·	9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
Riverside				
	Riverside Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1343	Juvenile Facility Capacity
			1370	Education Program
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
			1464	Food Services Plan
			1.1	Reception / Intake Admission
			1.1	Dayrooms
			1.17	Visiting Space
			1.9	Dormitories
	Southwest Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1370	Education Program
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
			1464	Food Services Plan
	Indio Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1370	Education Program
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
	Desert Youth Academy	Camp		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1370	Education Program
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
	T . B		1464	Food Services Plan
	Twin Pines Ranch	Camp	4.5.	No. 1
			1461	Minimum Diet
	V 11 V 11 G		1463	Menus
	Van Horn Youth Center	Camp	4010	0. 4 1
	-		1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
Cooron			1370	Education Program
Sacramento	Morron F. Therester M. O	0	-	
	Warren E. Thornton Yth. Center	Camp	4000	Child Cup on tiging Chaff Originate tight and I Training
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Orientation and Training
Con Desite			2.5	Beds
San Benito	Con Donito County Ivy Hall	11.1	1	
	San Benito County Juv. Hall	JH	4.40	Academia Classrooma
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
			1.19	Personal Storage

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
San Bernardin	0			
	Central Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1402	Scope of Health Care
			1410	Management of Communicable Diseases
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1433	Requests for Health Care Services
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
			1466	Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage
	Regional Youth Education Fac.	Camp		
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1402	Scope of Health Care
			1410	Management of Communicable Diseases
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1433	Requests for Health Care Services
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
			1466	Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage
	Camp Heart Bar	Camp		-
			1484	Control of Vermin in Minors' Personal Clothing
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1464	Food Services Plan
			1466	Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage
	High Desert Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1408	Transfer of Health Care Summary and Records
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1454	Participation in Research
	West Valley Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1454	Participation in Research
			1463	Menus
			1.7	Single Occupancy Sleeping Rooms
San Diego				
	Kearny Mesa Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1.5	Living Unit
			1.7	Single Occupancy Sleeping Rooms
			2.1	Toilet/Urinals
			2.4	Showers

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
San Francisco				
	Log Cabin Ranch	Camp		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1328	Safety Checks
			1378	Social Awareness Program
San Joaquin				
	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1354	Segregation
			1359	Safety Room Procedures
			1370	Education Program
			1371	Recreation and Exercise
			1390	Discipline.
			1413	Individualized Treatment Plans
	San Joaquin Probation Camp	Camp		
			1413	Individualized Treatment Plans
San Mateo				
	San Mateo County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			2.5	Beds
	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	Camp		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
Santa Clara				
	William James Boys Ranch	Camp		
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
Santa Cruz				
	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1464	Food Services Plan
			4272	JH Space Requirements
Siskiyou				
	Charles Byrd Juvenile Services	JH		
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
Sonoma				
	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	Sonoma County Probation Camp	Camp		
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1463	Menus
Stanislaus				
	Stanislaus County JH	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
Trinity				
	Trinity County Camp	Camp		
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
	Trinity Juvenile Detention	JH		
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual

County	Facility	Туре	**Standard Section #	Description
Tulare				
	Tulare Co. Juv. Det. Facility	JH		
			1.11	Physical Activity and Recreation Areas
	Tulare Co. Detention Fac. Camp	Camp		
			1.11	Physical Activity and Recreation Areas
Yolo				
	Yolo County Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
Yuba				
	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall	JH		
			1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1.5	Living Unit
	Maxine Singer Center Camp	Camp		
		·	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds

Appendix I

Adult Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal Funds

ADULT DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION GRANT ALLOCATIONS FEDERAL FUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006¹

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Calaveras	078-97	\$325,000	AB
Colusa	079-97	\$102,350	R
Fresno	080-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Fresno	096-98	\$5,000,000	AB
Kings	081-97	\$847,575	AB
Lake	035-01	\$809,200	AB
Merced	084-97	\$304,328	AB, R
Merced	099-97	\$613,886	AB
Orange	048-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Placer	085-97	\$915,848	AB, R
Placer	098-98	\$2,747,249	AB
Riverside	032-01	\$969,027	AB
Riverside	049-97	\$1,279,500	AB
Riverside	086-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Riverside	098-97	\$512,349	R
Sacramento	050-97	\$270,000	R
Sacramento	082-97	\$127,949	AB
Sacramento	087-97	\$1,000,000	R
San Bernardino	099-98	\$1,880,000	AB
San Joaquin	031-01	\$8,012,581	AB
San Joaquin	052-97	\$98,812	R
San Mateo	088-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Santa Barbara	053-97	\$184,678	R
Santa Barbara	089-97	\$872,036	AB
Santa Cruz	054-97	\$596,200	R
Santa Cruz	100-98	\$572,906	AB
Solano	090-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Stanislaus	091-97	\$485,712	AB, R
Sutter	051-97	\$776,148	AB
Sutter	051-97	\$1,000,000	AB
Tehama	034-01	\$205,590	AB
Tulare	094-97	\$740,029	AB, R
Tuolumne	093-97	\$66,667	R
TOTAL		\$36,315,620	

¹ More detailed project information is available on the Board of Corrections' website: http://www.bdcorr.ca.gov

Appendix J

Juvenile Detention Facility Construction Grant Allocations Federal and State Funds

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION GRANT ALLOCATIONS FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006¹

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Alameda	047-00	\$33,113,670	F	NF, AB
Butte	012-99	\$8,040,000	F	NF, AB
Contra Costa	055-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Contra Costa	101-98	\$22,239,425	F	AB
Del Norte	056-97	\$4,747,623	F	NF, AB
Del Norte	111-98	\$999,852	S	R
El Dorado	048-00	\$4,020,000	F	NF, AB
Fresno	028-01	\$24,120,000	F	NF, AB
Glenn	103-98	\$686,500	F	AB
Humboldt	112-98	\$897,438	S	R
Imperial	058-97	\$2,600,086	F	AB
Kern	011-99	\$12,060,000	F	NF, AB
Kings	113-98	\$669,898	S	AB, R
Lake	059-97	\$478,396	F	AB
Lake	114-98	\$74,500	S	R
Lassen	060-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Los Angeles	049-00	\$24,120,000	S	AB
Los Angeles	061-97	\$1,920,230	F	AB
Los Angeles	115-98	\$25,345,625	S	AB
Madera	104-98	\$7,871,152	F	NF, AB
Marin	105-98	\$305,343	F	AB
Marin	105-98	\$87,461	S	R
Mendocino	062-97	\$1,572,345	F	AB
Mendocino	116-98	\$118,505	S	R
Merced	026-99	\$1,000	F	NF, AB
Merced	050-00	\$6,030,000	S	AB
Monterey	117-98	\$664,102	S	AB, R
Monterey	118-98	\$279,518	S	AB, R
Napa	051-00	\$5,378,888	F/S	NF, AB
Nevada	106-98	\$5,394,854	F	NF, AB
Orange	119-98	\$8,444,770	S	NF, AB
Orange	153-98	\$4,872,000	F	AB
Placer	063-97	\$963,511	F	AB
Riverside	064-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB

¹ More detailed project information is available on the Board of Corrections' website: http://www.bdcorr.ca.gov.

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Riverside	120-98	\$4,956,527	S	NF, AB
Sacramento	035-99	\$6,963,130	F/S	AB
Sacramento	057-00	\$3,345,954	S	AB
Sacramento	065-97	\$371,466	F	AB
San Bernardino	016-99	\$6,858,147	F	AB
San Bernardino	052-00	\$19,329,640	S	NF, AB
San Bernardino	071-97	\$999,940	F	AB
San Diego	053-00	\$800,000	S	AB
San Diego	072-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
San Diego	121-98	\$36,500,000	S	NF, AB
San Diego	122-98	\$898,000	S	R
San Diego	123-98	\$999,999	S	R
San Francisco	015-99	\$15,075,000	F	NF, AB
San Joaquin	014-99	\$3,015,000	F	AB
San Joaquin	073-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
San Mateo	029-01	\$21,105,000	F	NF, AB
Santa Barbara	013-99	\$8,040,000	F	AB
Santa Barbara	074-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Santa Clara	054-00	\$20,071,384	S	AB
Santa Clara	075-97	\$1,000,000	F	AB
Shasta	124-98	\$163,182	S	R
Siskiyou	030-01	\$3,961,087	F	NF, AB
Siskiyou	067-97	\$185,809	F	AB
Siskiyou	125-98	\$32,212	S	R
Solano	034-99	\$9,045,000	F/S	NF, AB
Solano	068-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Solano	097-97	\$898,000	F	AB
Solano	126-98	\$1,000,000	S	R
Sonoma	055-00	\$8,000,000	F	NF, AB
Sonoma	069-97	\$88,947	F	AB
Stanislaus	007-99	\$2,545,364	F	AB
Stanislaus	070-97	\$2,000,000	F	AB
Stanislaus	127-98	\$430,215	S	R
Tehama	107-98	\$4,000,000	F	NF, AB
Trinity	108-98	\$2,733,994	F	NF, AB
Ventura	109-98	\$40,500,000	F/S	NF, AB
Yolo	056-00	\$7,505,619	F	NF, AB
Yuba	110-98	\$603,000	F	AB

COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT AWARD AMOUNT	FEDERAL(F) OR STATE(S) FUNDS	NEW FACILITY=NF ADD BEDS=AB RENOVATION=R
Yuba ²	077-97	\$2,698,098	F	NF, AB
TOTAL:		\$454,836,406		

² Yuba County juvenile facility is operated under a Joint Powers Agreement with Sutter County and serves both counties.

Appendix K

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Funding Allocations Fiscal Year 2005/2006

JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS FISCAL YEAR 2005/2006

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County	\$4,133,388
Amador County	\$101,629
Butte County	\$587,083
Calaveras County	\$119,577
Colusa County	\$55,471
Contra Costa County	\$2,770,491
Del Norte County	\$77,943
El Dorado County	\$463,933
Fresno County	\$2,380,004
Glenn County	\$76,563
Humboldt County	\$358,510
Imperial County	\$431,928
Inyo County	\$51,125
Kern County	\$2,000,139
Kings County	\$390,128
Lake County	\$174,440
Lassen County	\$96,153
Los Angeles County	\$27,874,194
Madera County	\$373,298
Marin County	\$690,257
Mariposa County	\$48,697
Mendocino County	\$246,120
Merced County	\$640,553
Modoc County	\$26,597
Mono County	\$37,316
Monterey County	\$1,162,894
Napa County	\$363,117
Nevada County	\$265,006
Orange County	\$8,325,544
Placer County	\$805,930

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Plumas County	\$58,188
Riverside County	\$4,902,209
Sacramento County	\$3,684,368
San Benito County	\$157,596
San Bernardino County	\$5,205,069
San Diego County	\$8,323,916
San Francisco County	\$2,187,092
San Joaquin County	\$1,739,989
San Luis Obispo County	\$712,315
San Mateo County	\$1,965,610
Santa Barbara County	\$1,144,271
Santa Clara County	\$4,776,728
Santa Cruz County	\$718,040
Shasta County	\$484,764
Siskiyou County	\$123,729
Solano County	\$1,149,210
Sonoma County	\$1,304,544
Stanislaus County	\$1,357,103
Sutter County	\$235,898
Tehama County	\$161,997
Trinity County	\$37,109
Tulare County	\$1,094,856
Tuolumne County	\$157,127
Ventura County	\$2,214,130
Yolo County	\$508,974
Yuba County	\$178,869

Appendix L

Proud Parenting Funding

PROUD PARENTING FUNDING

AGENCY/PROGRAM FUNDED	PROGRAM LOCATION	GRANT AWARD
Child Abuse Prevention Council	Stockton	\$69,524
California Youth Outreach	Fresno	\$69,525
California Youth Outreach	Fresno	\$69,525
United Cambodian Center	Long Beach	\$65,092
Greater Sacramento Urban League	Sacramento	\$69,525
The Mentoring Center	Oakland	\$69,525
The Bill Wilson Center	San Jose	\$63,547
Mela Counseling Center	East Los Angeles	\$63,576
Stop The Violence/Increase The Peace	Los Angeles	\$69,525
San Diego Youth Community Services	San Diego	\$65,092
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Fontana	\$43,768
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Moreno Valley	\$44,232
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	Rialto	\$43,768
Gang Reduction Intervention Team	San Bernardino	\$43,768
TOTAL		\$849,992

Appendix M

Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding

JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County	\$6,667,935
Alpine County	\$584
Amador County	\$100,667
Butte County	\$538,712
Calaveras County	\$103,092
Colusa County	\$57,526
Contra Costa County	\$4,493,504
Del Norte County	\$197,338
El Dorado County	\$508,807
Fresno County	\$3,635,282
Glenn County	\$90,484
Humboldt County	\$286,072
Imperial County	\$572,419
Inyo County	\$241,575
Kern County	\$4,333,734
Kings County	\$647,746
Lake County	\$314,736
Lassen County	\$91,671
Los Angeles County	\$67,713,506
Madera County	\$404,791
Marin County	\$631,365
Mariposa County	\$22,394
Merced County	\$584,419
Modoc County	\$36,005
Mono County	\$12,013
Monterey County	\$1,018,813
Napa County	\$593,942
Nevada County	\$209,805
Orange County	\$14,270,138
Placer County	\$450,012
	•

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Plumas County	\$46,127
Riverside County	\$5,438,322
Sacramento County	\$3,602,070
San Benito County	\$360,418
San Bernardino County	\$5,856,862
San Diego County	\$9,463,866
San Francisco County	\$3,232,706
San Joaquin County	\$1,493,704
San Luis Obispo County	\$1,013,424
San Mateo County	\$3,201,176
Santa Barbara County	\$2,794,054
Santa Clara County	\$9,799,213
Santa Cruz County	\$1,033,949
Sierra County	\$6,168
Shasta County	\$694,367
Siskiyou County	\$126,526
Solano County	\$1,748,360
Sonoma County	\$2,200,569
Stanislaus County	\$889,952
Sutter County	\$226,793
Tehama County	\$243,674
Trinity County	\$58,342
Tulare County	\$2,381,471
Tuolumne County	\$119,136
Ventura County	\$2,900,636
Yolo County	\$429,067
Yuba County	\$189,721
TOTAL	\$168,713,000

Appendix N

Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding – Occupied Beds in Camps/Ranches

JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING OCCUPIED BEDS IN CAMPS/RANCHES

COUNTY	CAMP	COUNTY	CAMP
Alameda	Sweeney	Madera	Juvenile Corrections Camp
Colusa	Fouts Springs	Merced	Bear Creek Academy
Contra Costa	Orin Allen	Monterey	Youth Center
Del Norte	Bar-O-Boys		Joplin
El Dorado	South Tahoe Challenge	Orange	Los Pinos
Fresno	Elkhorn		Youth Guidance Center
	Avenues to Change		Desert Youth Academy
Kern	L. Rhoades Crossroads	Riverside	Twin Pines
	Erwin Owen		Van Horn
	Pathways Juvenile Boot Camp	Sacramento	Boys Ranch W E Thornton
Kings	Female Treatment Center Afflerbaugh	San Bernardino	Regional Youth Educational Facility Heart Bar
	Gonzales Holton Jarvis	San Diego	Barrett Campo Juvenile Ranch Girls Rehab
	Kilpatrick	San Francisco	Log Cabin
	Kirby	San Joaquin	Probation Camp
	McNair	San Mateo	Glenwood
	Mendenhall Miller	Santa Barbara	Los Prietos Boys Camp Los Prietos Boys
Los Angeles	Munz Onizuka	Santa Clara	Academy James Ranch Muriel Wright Center
	Paige	Shasta	Crystal Creek Regional Boys
	Resnik	Solano	New Foundations
	Rockey Routh	Sonoma	Probation Camp Youth Center
	Scobee	Trinity	Trinity Mountain
	Scott	•	Youth Facility
	Scudder	Tulare	Detention Facility Camp
	Smith	Ventura	Juvenile Commitment Services
		Yuba	Maxine Singer

Appendix O

Title II B, Delinquency Prevention and Intervention Program Funding Allocations

TITLE II B, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

AGENCY FUNDED	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County Youth Employment Partnership	\$200,000
Alpine Probation	\$10,000
Amador Probation	\$40,003
Asian Community Mental Health Services (Alameda)	\$200,000
Bakersfield Police Activities League	\$200,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Fresno, King & Madera	\$170,187
San Francisco Boy and Girls Club	\$167,040
Butte County Office of Education	\$200,000
Calaveras county Probation	\$56,862
Centinela Youth Services (Los Angeles)	\$200,000
Child Abuse Prevention Council of Placer County	\$154,280
Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento	\$199,001
City of Chino Community Services Department	\$198,938
Colusa County Probation	\$63,839
Criminal Justice Council of San Mateo*	\$144,000
Humboldt Probation	\$200,000
Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc.	\$80,000
Kern County District Attorney's Office	\$200,000
Kings County Probation	\$199,911
Kings County Alcohol and Drug Programs	\$199,500
Los Angeles District Attorney's Office	\$200,000
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Public Safety*	\$432,000
Richstone Family Center (Los Angeles)	\$200,000
Mariposa Probation	\$72,001
Modoc Probation	\$43,519
Mono Probation	\$57,722
Orange County Department of Education	\$200,000
Palm Springs Unified School District	\$172,585
Plumas Probation	\$86,400
San Francisco Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice	\$200,000
San Diego Teen Court	\$145,713
San Francisco City/County Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice	\$200,000

AGENCY FUNDED	GRANT AWARD
San Luis Obispo Office of Education	\$200,000
Santa Ana Parks and Recreation	\$200,000
Watsonville Police Department	\$200,000
Wheatland School District	\$199,000
Tuolumne Probation	\$97,419

Appendix P

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Direct Allocations

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT DIRECT ALLOCATIONS

JURISDICTION	GRANT AWARD	JURISDICTION	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County	\$125,085	Sacramento County	\$119,551
Butte County	\$12,812	City of San Bernardino	\$10,856
Contra Costa County	\$64,010	San Bernardino County	\$96,182
El Dorado County	\$13,875	City of San Diego	\$41,186
City of Fresno	\$17,405	San Diego County	\$195,417
Fresno County	\$58,251	San Francisco City/ County	\$116,941
Humboldt County	\$11,518	San Joaquin County	\$49,301
Imperial County	\$11,311	City of San Jose	\$23,397
Kern County	\$65,223	San Luis Obispo County	\$20,805
Kings County	\$10,092	San Mateo County	\$54,642
City of Long Beach	\$22,011	Santa Barbara County	\$37,581
City of Los Angeles	\$247,791	Santa Clara County	\$183,852
Los Angeles County	\$735,364	Santa Cruz County	\$21,212
Marin County	\$24,300	Shasta County	\$16,137
Merced County	\$16,459	Solano County	\$27,355
Monterey County	\$29,960	Sonoma County	\$41,407
Napa County	\$11,157	Stanislaus County	\$33,122
City of Oakland	\$24,828	City of Stockton	\$14,753
Orange County	\$172,018	Tulare County	\$27,850
Placer County	\$13,974	Ventura County	\$67,012
Riverside County	\$121,999	Yolo County	\$11,778
City of Sacramento	\$15,277	TOTAL	\$3,035,057

Appendix Q

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Set-Aside Allocations

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT SET-ASIDE ALLOCATIONS

COUNTY	ALLOCATION
Alpine County	\$5,812
Sierra County	\$7,111
Modoc County	\$15,521
Mono County	\$22,432
Trinity County	\$30,971
Plumas County	\$33,239
Mariposa County	\$35,275
Colusa County	\$36,388
Calaveras County	\$40,470
Glenn County	\$42,076
Lassen County	\$49,507
San Benito County	\$50,764
Inyo County	\$51,351
Amador County	\$57,271
Del Norte County	\$60,507
Tuolumne County	\$71,461
Tehama County	\$73,484
Siskiyou	\$79,285
Sutter County	\$90,079
Lake County	\$100,319
Nevada County	\$117,407
Yuba County	\$117,734
Madera County	\$139,371
Mendocino County	\$147,806
Kings County	\$151,009
Napa County	\$171,029
Humboldt County	\$173,663
Imperial County	\$181,611
TOTAL	\$2,152,953

Appendix R

Title II E, Juvenile Justice Challenge Activities Program Funding Allocations

TITLE II E, JUVENILE JUSTICE CHALLENGE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

COUNTY	ALLOCATION
Alameda County	\$68,925
Alpine County	\$5,000
Amador County	\$10,000
Butte County	\$10,000
Calaveras County	\$10,000
Colusa County	\$10,000
Contra Costa County	\$45,841
Del Norte County	\$10,000
El Dorado County	\$10,000
Fresno County	\$38,768
Glenn County	\$10,000
Humboldt County	\$10,000
Imperial County	\$10,000
Inyo County	\$10,000
Kern County	\$15,000
Kings County	\$10,000
Lake County	\$10,000
Lassen County	\$10,000
Los Angeles County	\$459,721
Madera County	\$10,000
Marin County	\$10,000
Mariposa County	\$5,000
Mendocino County	\$10,000
Merced County	\$10,000
Modoc County	\$5,000
Mono County	\$5,000
Monterey County	\$15,000
Napa County	\$10,000
Nevada County	\$10,000

AGENCY FUNDED	GRANT AWARD
Orange County	\$137,218
Placer County	\$10,000
Plumas County	\$10,000
Riverside County	\$78,572
Sacramento County	\$60,335
San Benito County	\$10,000
San Bernardino County	\$84,442
San Diego County	\$136,436
San Francisco	\$36,466
San Joaquin County	\$15,000
San Luis Obispo County	\$10,000
San Mateo County	\$33,031
Santa Barbara County	\$15,000
Santa Clara County	\$79,692
Santa Cruz County	\$10,000
Shasta County	\$10,000
Sierra County	\$5,000
Siskiyou County	\$10,000
Solano County	\$15,000
Sonoma County	\$15,000
Stanislaus County	\$15,000
Sutter County	\$10,000
Tehama County	\$10,000
Trinity County	\$5,000
Tulare County	\$15,000
Tuolumne County	\$10,000
Ventura County	\$36,461
Yolo County	\$10,000
Yuba County	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$1,755,908

Appendix S

Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention Agencies Funded

TITLE V, COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AGENCIES FUNDED

JURISDICTION	GRANT AWARD
Santa Cruz County	\$314,016
San Joaquin County	\$267,792
San Diego County	\$398,077
City of Hawthorne	\$297,000
City of Oakland – Project First	\$200,000
Fresno County	\$195,075
City of Oakland – Project Interface	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$1,871,960.00